The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 19th, 1860.
Will be performed, with New Scenery by Mr. W. Glover, a new Drama, in Three Acts, translated from the French piece of "Les Crochets du Pere Martin," and adapted expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Levey, entitled the
CARRIER OF HAVRE.
Martin .. .. Mr. Granby
Armand .. .. Mr. Harcourt
The Viscount Rochefort .. .. Mr. G. Neville
Sharman .. .. Mr. Fitzjames
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19th, 1860.
The Performances will commence with the celebrated Drama entitled
LIONESS OF THE NORTH, or ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.
Triptolemus Krout - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Alexis Romanouski - - Mr. G. Vincent
Elizabeth Petrovna - - Miss Annie Parker
To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, - Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
A GAME OF ROMPS.
Doctor Rhododendron (Tutor to Julian) Mr. W. Ellerton
The Marchioness - - Mrs. Parker
Isabelle - - Miss A. Parker
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Grand Change of Programme and Burlesque Italian Opera.
RETURN VISIT
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th,
at 8 o'clock.
A Grand Day Performance on THURSDAY, January 26, commencing at half-past Two o'Clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unnumbered Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's.
Sole Proprietor and Manager - Mr. J. W. Raynor.
Secretary - - - - Mr. H. Montague.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Under the special patronage of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., &c., &c., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, on which occasion Three Military Bands will attend viz:—1st Royal Dragoons, 3rd Dragoons, and 22nd Regiment, for the
BENEFIT of Mr. J. W. RAYNOR,
sole Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Grand change of Programme and Burlesque Italian Opera.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's Music Shop.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
By Command of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
On Wednesday Evening, January 25th.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's Music Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Under the immediate Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO.
The Public are respectfully informed, that a series of FIVE CONCERTS will be given in the above room, on this Evening Thursday, and Friday, and Saturday, January 19th, 20th and 21st; and on Saturday afternoon, January 21st, at Two o'clock.
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. Corbari,
Madame Badia,
Madll. Florentini,
Herr Reichardt,
Signor Tagliafico,
(Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.)
Mr. J. L. Hatton.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards.
Violin—Signor Sivori.
Contra Basso—Signor Bottesini.
Harmonium—Herr Engel.
Conductor—Mr. J. L. Hatton.
Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, 3s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s. 6d.
A few numbered seats at 5s. each.
Doors open at half past Seven; Concert to commence at Eight.
Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the Clock, Sackville-street; entrance to Promenade, Cavendish-row.
Tickets to be had and places secured at Bussell's Piano forte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at TWO O'Clock.
Under the immediate Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
When the following celebrated Artistes will perform:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. Corbari, Madame Badia, Madame Florentini, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Herr Reichardt, Signor Tagliafico,
(Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.)
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards;
Violin—Signor Sivori;
Contra Basso—Signor Bottesini;
Harmonium—Herr Engel;
Conductor—Mr. J. L. Hatton.
Tickets to be had and places secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, corner of Fleet-street.
Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the clock; to Promenade, Cavendish-row.
Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, 3s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s. 6d.
A few numbered Seats, at 5s. each.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMEMT.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-Green East.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
The students of Dr. Kinahan's Zoological Class are requested to Take Notice, that the Examination will be held on Saturday Evening next, the 21st instant, commencing at 7 o'clock.
(By order) George Lenny, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry, January 18th, 1860.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS
IN SHARES OF
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, George-street, Limerick,* enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant.* The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect }
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

OLD MEN'S ASYLUM,
19, RUSSELL-PLACE, CIRCULAR-ROAD, NORTH,
For Reduced respectable Aged Protestants. Candidates are informed that the Trustees will meet at the Asylum on the morning of Tuesday, February 14th, at Half-past Nine o'clock, to fill up existing Vacancies, of which there are Four. Printed Memorial Papers may be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, with whom testimonials are to be lodged on or before Tuesday, February 7th. Candidates are required to attend in person on the morning of election.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
RICHARD ATKINSON, College-Green.
THOMAS COLLINS, 40, York-Street.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
A Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended the 31st of December, 1859, has been declared; payable on and after Wednesday, the First day of February next, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
(By order)
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.
Office, 46, North-wall, Dublin,
January 18th, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Special Prayer will be offered up, God willing, in the Mission-Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Jan. 19, at half-past Seven o'clock, for the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, that the unconverted may be born again, and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ for pardon, peace, and salvation. You are invited to come.
Come, Holy Spirit, come,
Let thy bright beams arise;
Dispel all sorrow from our minds,
All darkness from our eyes.
Convince us of our sin,
Then lead to Jesus' blood;
And to our sight restored display
The boundless love of God.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. James Rogers, A.M., will (God willing) preside.
Subject: The Gospel of Peace, and the New Crusade.
Roman Catholic Fellow-Countrymen, come and hear for yourselves.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF THE IRISH CLERGY, 2, KILDARE-PLACE, Dublin.—The School Re-opened on the 5th instant, after the short Christmas Recess. Since the beginning of the past year an entirely new staff of Resident Teachers and Managers in every department have been engaged, and are giving much satisfaction to the Committee. Considerable improvements have been made in the internal arrangements, and extensive repairs have been found necessary, involving large outlay, so as much to exceed the ordinary income of the Institution, to meet which Special Contributions are earnestly solicited.

MORNING MEETING FOR PRAYER.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.
A Meeting for United Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, will be held, D.V., in the rooms of the Association, on FRIDAY Morning next, the 20th instant, at half-past Seven o'clock. *Open to all.*
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.
LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—
1. The Leave is to be for one Ship, and for one Voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each Voyage. The Ports or Countries at which the Ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the Voyage must be limited by the Articles to Twelve Months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his Twenty-eight Days' Drill for the Year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an Emergency the Reserve may be called out for Service at Home *or Abroad.* If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H.M. Ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of Retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the Ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an Emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the Country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first Five Years of Service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the Force.
6. Subject to these Reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above Conditions for the first Five Years of the Service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.
AGE OF ADMISSION.
During the Year 1860, the Age of Admission will be extended from 35 to 40.
For further information, apply to a Shipping Master.
Board of Trade, Whitehall,
December 12th, 1859.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 2s. per share and 3s. per share on allotment. Unless 40,000 shares are subscribed for, the deposits paid will be returned in full.
Purser—R. R. Michell, Esq., Marazion.
Local Manager—Capt. Richards.
Bankers—Union Bank of London, Prince's-street.
Brokers—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warnford-court.
Offices—11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
This Company is formed for the purpose of re-working a very valuable mine in the west of Cornwall, hitherto known as Pemberthy Crofts.
The property is situate (as will be seen from the map accompanying the prospectus) in the midst of several very productive and important mines, among which may be more particularly mentioned Wheal, Charlotte Grylls, Tolvadden, Treloweth, and others.
Prospectuses, with full reports by Captains Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mines, Camborne; James Pope, of Wheal Bassett, Redruth; Richard Kendall, of Wheal Charlotte; and Michael Martin, late of Wheal Vor, can be obtained upon application to the brokers, or from the Secretary, at the office of the Company.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited). The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that no applications for shares will be received after Tuesday, the 24th instant.
No. 11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, E.C.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, No. 17, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, Jan. 17, 1860.—The Proprietors are requested to take notice, that a vacancy having occurred in the AUDITORSHIP of this Society, every Proprietor intending to become a Candidate for the vacant office must leave his name, and give notice of his intention in writing, at the Office of the Society within 30 days from the date hereof.
(By order of the Board)
C. G. CHRISTMAS, Secretary.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-stree London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
ATHLONE FAIR,
23rd and 24th JANUARY.
ON MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares;)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown, - 5.12 A.M.		Moyvalley, - 6.23 A.M.	
Clonsilla, - 5.20 "		Hill of Down, 6.35 "	
Lucan, - 5.25 "		Killucan, - 6.50 "	
Leixlip, - 5.32 "		Mullingar, - 7.15 "	
Maynooth, - 5.45 "		Castletown, - 7.35 "	
Kilcock, - 5.55 "		Streamstown, 7.45 "	
Ferns Lock, - 6. 2 "		Moate, - 8. 5 "	
Enfield, - 6.15 "			

And arrive in Athlone about half-past Eight o'clock Morning.
On Monday, 23rd, and Tuesday, 24th instant, Third Class Passengers will be booked from Athlone, by the Up Train leaving that Station at 3 p.m., and the Down Train leaving Athlone at 1.45 p.m., to the Stations at which these trains respectively call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Athlone for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
12th January, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
PLOUGHING MATCH AT KILLUCAN,
On WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1860.
On Wednesday, 1st February, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets,
AT A
SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY,
Will be issued from all Stations to Killucan, and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class), on the day of issue.
On Tuesday, 31st January, and Wednesday, 1st February, Horses and Ploughs for this Match will be carried Free from any Station to Killucan, and will be Returned Free on Wednesday, the 1st, and Thursday, the 2nd February, at Owners' risk, and on a written Certificate signed by the Secretary of the Westmeath Farming Society.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th January, 1860.

Appeal.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Office, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the above Society beg to call attention to the following kind and timely offer which has been made to the Society:—
"3rd December, 1859.
"I hereby offer a donation of £5 to the Protestant Orphan Refuge on condition that *nine other individuals* do contribute each a like sum before the termination of this month, to form the nucleus of a fund to be raised for providing a Training Establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the P. O. S. in Percy-place.
"Payment not to be required of any party unless the £50 be realised in strict accordance with the specified condition."
The Committee would observe, that the want of an establishment in town, where the orphans of an age to be apprenticed, could be placed for a few months' training under the immediate care of the Committee, has long been felt, and with the increasing number of orphans now in the Society cannot well be dispensed with any longer. At present the Committee are obliged to locate these orphans with families here and there, in various parts of the city. This plan, however practicable for a comparatively small number is obviously attended with considerable disadvantages, which the contemplated institution would entirely remove.
It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Protestant Orphan will enable the Committee to secure the above offer, by promptly contributing the required amount.
B. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Already received—Hugh Maxwell, Esq., £5; J. J. Davis, Esq. £5; A Friend per Miss O., £5; Annonymous, Tullahmore, £5. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £5; Rev. R. Frizelle, £5; Gen. Sir John Eustace, £5; Mrs. Duff, £5; Rev. B. Gibson, £5; Mrs. Fussell, £5; J. R. Cooke, Esq., £1; H. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Belfast £5; Colonel Sinclair, £5; F. A. Trench, Esq., £5; W. H. Brownrigg, Esq., £5.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE TO BE LET, HIBERNIAN LODGE, KILMAINHAM, containing four Bedrooms, two Drawing-rooms, Kitchen, &c. Apply at the MILLS.

LOWER PEMBROKE-STREET, FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—A Superior HOUSE to be LET, in the most perfect order, and immediate possession could be given. It consists of a splendid Dining Parlour, very fine Drawingroom, five or six Bedchambers, Water-closet, with a good basement storey; Gas-fittings through the House.—Terms moderate.
For further particulars and tickets of admission, apply to Bentley and Son, House and Land Agents, Auctioneers and Valuators, 110, Grafton-street (opposite the Provost's).

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

Carriages &c.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Wagonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, AND 16, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
INSTITUTED A.D. 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital:
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are—
Moderate Rates, Undoubted Security,
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
PAUL ASKIN, Agent,
19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, Strand, London, W.C.; 90, High-street, Oxford; and 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per Annum founded by this Society in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on Application, personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
Established 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman.
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D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haibury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq. Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq. 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq. Q.C. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following Special and Peculiar Features *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Featues apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. Policies not Void by Limits of Residence being Exceeded. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. Suspension of Payment of Premiums. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. Free Policies. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a Free Policy, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments,* for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. Surrender of Policies for Cash. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

Medical.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE.
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances from Epilepsy wholly unparalleled, supported by such abundant and authentic proofs as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing the remedy, and judge whether it has not been the means (under God) of rescuing many from hopeless misery and an early grave. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 34, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:
Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - £1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ℣ week
Companions, not under treatment, 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - - 0 1 0 per day.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.

ERSON'S REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE, in bottles 6d, 1s, and 2s. 6d.
ERSON'S remedy for Ringworm and Scald Heads, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Lux Liquida (Furniture Polish), in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Preparation for Cleansing Marble, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Worm and Condition Powders for Horses and Dogs, in bottles, 1s 6s each.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Music.

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ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
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Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 4s.
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MESSRS. PIGOTT
have an immense assortment by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
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Publications.

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"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, The Irish Times, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
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KILLESTER GARDENS.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
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TO THE UNMARRIED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ABOUT BEING MARRIED.
Their Wedding Cards for the Wedding Day Engraved and Printed in a style of elegance,
Wedding Envelopes of the Newest and Neatest Designs,
Embossed with Coats of Arms, Crests and Mottoes,
In Silver Tint or Plain.
Wedding Invitations, Notes, Dinner Cards, &c.,
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Beautifully executed with Inscriptions, Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in Heraldic Precision.
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Engraver and Lithographer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge,
His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and the
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TABLE GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN VASES, FIGURES, & HYACINTH GLASSES.
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JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
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IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
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Miscellaneous.

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H. W. CASLON & COMPANY
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
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THE NEW CHINESE LANTERNS AND GASALIERS
Will be on View This and following Days, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, 50, HENRY-STREET.
Now that Gas has become so much used in the city, parties before purchasing their lights ought to go and inspect the latest arrivals of the above beautiful designs in Hall and Lobby Lamps, all of which have just been selected by J. TELFORD in the best markets.
My Stock of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET WARE, cannot be equalled, also the show of FANCY GOODS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS are well worthy of public inspection, both for beauty, quality, and low price.
LAMPS, OILS, and WICKS, at the
CRYSTAL PALACE, 50, HENRY-STREET,
J. TELFORD, Proprietor.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
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Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
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Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
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GAS IN COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
Patent Apparatus for producing Gas from Coal, Peat, or other Material, perfectly free from impurity and Gas Tar.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON & CO. have now lighted, by means of their Patent Gas Apparatus, a great number of the Residences, Farm Steadings, Out Offices, &c., of the Nobility and Gentry in Ireland, and have received in every case the most satisfactory assurances of the success of their mode of lighting, and the purity of the Gas produced by the Apparatus.
J. E. & Co. will give every information as to price, size, &c., and lists of places where the works have been erected, on application at their Gas Apparatus Manufactory, 35, Capel-street, where one used for lighting the Premises can be seen in operation.
Country Towns lighted at a very small cost.
HART'S PATENT ECONOMIZING GAS BURNERS,
Price Fourpence Each.
GAS-FITTING AND IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
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Agents for MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of New York, wish to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "Genuine American Sewing Machines," at 69, Grafton-street, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is useless to lavish praise on these Machines, having been used in every branch of Trade—namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, and Saddlery—they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of those parties using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the "New Family Machine," which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always courteously made, and no one is importuned to purchase.
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KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
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LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
in great variety, at
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Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

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Gentlemen,
I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.
I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.
I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.
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Agents for Ireland.

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GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Respectfully solicit attention to their present assortment of Pale and Golden Sherries, Ports (of which they hold a large and varied Stock), Brandy, Rum, Old Irish and Islay Whiskey, &c. We give a few of our leading prices; parties wishing a complete list will oblige by writing for a priced catalogue.
Country orders most carefully attended to.

Excellent Sherry, Pale or Golden	36s 0d	per Doz.
Very Choice Do, do	48s 0d	"
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Very Rare Old Port, of great age and delicacy. To this Wine we would particularly direct the attention of Connoisseurs	54s 0d	"
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FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
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These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
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TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

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We are now prepared to take orders for cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
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IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality, which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; Best Butter Salt, Agricultural and Rock Salt.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

NUNN'S MADE-MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
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THE NEW LIGHT—THE ROYAL NEVA STEARINE CANDLES.—The attention of the Trade and the Public is solicited to the above superior Candles, as used at the Imperial Palace, St. Petersburg.
THE ROYAL NEVAS will be found nearly equal to wax, burning brilliantly, and combining elegance with cheapness. Offered on liberal terms.
Wholesale Agents for Ireland,
GEORGE W. BOYD AND CO.
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PURE LAMP OILS.
PURE REFINED COLZA.
BELMONTINE, AND
PARIFFINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

ARMY.
CAMP EQUIPAGE, CANTEEN AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
GEORGE LYNCH would respectfully solicit an inspection of his Stock of Portable Furniture now in his Warerooms, with all the newest improvements in the line, suited for the Barrack or the Camp.
Gentlemen in or about joining her Majesty's forces will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock of this Establishment, both as regards quality and price.
G. L. would also call attention to his large and varied stock of solid Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Hat Cases, &c.
Being a Wholesale Manufacturer of these articles, he is enabled to afford peculiar advantages to the purchaser.
N.B.—On hands a large stock of Peyton Harlow's Portable patent Bedsteads, at reduced prices.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Pailliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Gardnvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

BEST MADE FURNITURE,
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the atention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.
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PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

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MATTING MATTING!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpets, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE and SON,
Agents to Maw and Co.,
Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms,
11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A LADY, a member of the Established Church, wishes for a Situation as Companion to an elderly lady; most respectable references can be given, and same required.
Address "M. N.," Office of this Paper.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman wants a situation, as Plain Cook and Thorough Servant; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.
Address, "M.L.," 78, Upper Baggot-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman wants a situation, as Plain Cook and Thorough Servant; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.
Address, Mr. Kirney, 81, Lower Mount-street.

BUTLER, where a Footman or Boy is kept.—An active, steady Man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches, and has papers to certify the above from families of distinction in this country and in England, to any of whom he can refer with confidence. Advertiser is a Protestant and a native of the North of Ireland. Address, "W. F. S.," Butler, at the Office of the Irish Times; or 2, Cavendish-row.

A YOUNG MAN of Colour wants a Situation as GROOM and to assist at Table. Can be highly recommended.
Please address "G. G.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

TO COMPOSITORS. Wanted a few Good COMPOSITORS. To sober, steady men an engagement would be given.
Apply at the *DAILY HERALD* Office,
40, SOUTH MALL, CORK.

WANTED, A YOUNG LAD, who can write a good hand, and keep small accounts &c., who understands the city well. Apply at 18, St. Anne-street, or to "W. K," Irish Times Office.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

Education.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION, 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Late Rev. Dr. Wall's.
Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M.A., Ex-Sch. T.C.D. } Principals.
Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics. }
The General School Business of the above Establishment will be resumed (D.V.) on Wednesday, January 18th, when a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
Prospectuses with every information may be obtained on application

SCHOLASTIC.—A First-class Professor of Music, Drawing, and Painting, of long practical experience in England and Ireland, is open to an engagement for two or three visits each week, in or near Dublin. Terms moderate. Highest testimonials and references. Address "Scholastic," Irish Times Office.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
Invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed. Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
Watchmakers to the Viceregal Court, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
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Near the Custom House, Dublin.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS.—Scientific and infallible,—are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. Robert Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street; Goulding & Co., Cork, and Walkington & Son, Belfast.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Ply Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY;
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

THE DRAWING ROOM ON THE 19TH JANUARY.
MRS. ALCOCK
Respectfully intimates that she makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume, in a superior manner, and at moderate charges.
A select assortment of Headdresses, Wreaths, Fans, &c., to select from
MILLINERY AND COURT DRESS ROOMS,
32, DAWSON-STREET.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF MOURNING GOODS
Thirty per Cent. under cost,
At 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
H. SMITH & CO,
Respectfully announce, that their Annual Sale will commence on Monday next, 23d inst. Selling, without reserve, the entire of their present large and valuable Stock, comprising every article requisite for Every Grade of Mourning,
at the above immense reduction.
Families requiring large Supplies of Mourning can effect an immense saving during this Sale.
Every article of that genuine quality for which the house is universally known.
H. SMITH & CO.,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing.* In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

THE BALMORAL CAPE,
20s.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT,
Six for 20s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22 FLEET-STREET.

THE IRISH TIMES, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Great General and National Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Paris from the 17th to the 23rd of June next, when not only animals, but farming imple-

THE GREAT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—MEETING ON TUESDAY.
The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
YESTERDAY.
(Before Judge Lynch.)

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES
THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD

pawn-office of Town Councillor Joseph Montgomery was broken into by night, and robbed of jewellery to a large amount, so that there is no doubt we have about

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

The ORDER DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the novelties introduced this season in COATINGS for OVERCOATS and materials of every possible description for CAPES, COATS, TROUSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c. Suits complete for Half-dress, Undress, Shooting and Professional purposes, from 45s. to 100s. Pages' Suits, from 30s.; Footmen's Suits, from 60s.; Coachmen's Suits, from 70s.; and Stable Suits, from 22s., &c., &c.

With an immense assortment of Liveries Ready Made for immediate requirements.

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT is presided over by careful Foremen, of extensive experience and first-class talent. A perfect and graceful fit can be fully relied on, none but the most skilful workmen being employed.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

OPAL, RUBY, AND CHINA LAMPS
J. EDMUNDSON & CO. have just imported from Paris some of the most beautiful designs in Moderateur Lamps that they have yet seen.
J. E. & Co. have also, in very great variety,
London bronzed Tea Urns;
Electro-Plated Cruet Stands, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Spoons, Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks in cases, &c.;
Britannia Metal Block Tin and Plated Dish Covers;
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, in Electro Plate, Bronzed, and Britannia Metal.
TABLE CUTLERY WARRANTED.
Paraffin and Belmontine Lamps.
The most beautiful new designs in
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, &c., &c.;
Gas Fittings in Bronzed, Lacquered, and Crystal Gasaliers;
Hall Lamps, Lanterns, Brackets, &c.
House-Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas-Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Works for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Mansions, Farmsteads, Towns, Mills, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire proof Safes and Boxes.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—JAN. 18.

The English Funds have been very firm in the morning in London, but towards the after part of the day a decline of an eighth per cent. took place, caused, no doubt, by the dull state of business and the continued drain of gold out of the Bank of England, as well as the unsettled state of Continental affairs. In this market Consols declined 3s. 9d., for both cash and account, and left off with rather a heavy appearance; New Threes declined an eighth for cash and for account, the fall was 3s. 9d. on yesterday's prices; in Railways—Ballymenas and County Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons and Passages wanted; Belfast Junctions also buyers at last price; Droghedas also wanted at 75½; the Third Shares for sale; Kingstown Stock steady; Wicklows firm; Dundalks rather for sale; Cashel Stock firm at 113½; South Easterns for sale; Killarneys firm at last price; Midlands brought last prices for the original and Half Shares; Limericks steady at last price. In Preference Shares—County Downs wanted at last price; Drogheda four per cents. for sale; Bandon Preference wanted; Wicklows and Dundalks firm; Cashels steady; Limerick 6 per cents. declined to 10⅝ ⅛, or a sixteenth lower; Local Debentures not quoted; Bank of Ireland Stock for sale; Hibernian and Royals steady; National Banks for sale; Atlantic Steam Shares advanced to 3½, or 5s. advance, and in good demand at it; City of Dublin Steam for sale; Ship Building Shares non-redeemable, brought 53½ ex. Glasgows wanted; Dundalks for sale; Carysfort Mines wanted, all paid; Connorrees declined to 15s. on a call of 5s. on the shares; General Mines for sale; Mining Company of Ireland sellers at a considerable decline on the last price, cum. div.; Wicklow Coppers for sale; Gas Shares wanted; National and Patriotic Shares for sale; Canal Stock steady; Some Railway Bonds on sale.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols, Money, ...	95¼ ⅜
Account, ...	95⅜ ½
New Threes, ...	95⅜ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols, Money, ...	95⅜ ¼
Account, ...	95½
New Threes, ...	95⅜ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols, Account, ...	95½ ⅜
Account, ...	95⅜
New Threes, ...	95½ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅜ ½
Consols, Account, ...	95½ ⅜
New Threes, ...	95⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Account, ...	95⅜ ½
New Threes, ...	95½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 29 ∕; Indian Scrip, 104⅞ ½; Caledonians, 94⅞; Eastern Counties, 57; Grand Trunks, 40 39½; Great Western Canada, 12¾ ½; Great Westerns, 69⅞ ⅝; London and North Western, 99⅛ 8⅞ 9 ¼; London and South Western, 97⅞; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39⅞ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94 ⅞ ⅞; York and North Midland, Company, 78½ ⅛. Consols very steady, and inactive, at 95½ to ⅝. Bank meeting has not yet broken up. Nothing known about rate. Indian firm, 109 ⅞ to ⅝. Shares dull, with lower prices, but are now a shade firmer. Very little doing. Canadian heavy. French easy.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 227 9; Exchequer Bills, 26 9; Chester and Holyhead, 50¾ ¼; Caledonians, 94¾ 5; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7¼; Great Northern, 108½; Great Western, 69⅝ ⅞; Great Northern A., 96½; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ½; Grand Trunk Canada, 10½; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¾ 2; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 97½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Midland Stock, 109½ ⅞; North British, 62⅞; South Eastern 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½ 5; York North Midland, 78½ 9. Consols close dull at 95½ ⅝. Shares all declined from opening. Stock freely offered in anticipation of an advance in bank rate to-day. They close weak at above rates.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds to-day were heavy, the drooping tendency was confined in the afternoon by news of a further large withdrawal of gold. Some attention was also directed to the reported rejection by the Pope of the advice tendered him by the Emperor Napoleon. The reduction in Consols scarcely exceeded ⅛ per cent. Indian Rupee paper was again in active demand, at a further considerable rise. The amount of gold withdrawn from Bank to-day for exportation was £103,000, making a total of £230,000, since the date of last return. Demand for money in commercial channels was by no means pressing, but the uncertainty respecting the action of the Bank rendered discount houses unwilling to take bills below 2½ per cent. At Bank the amount of business continue very moderate.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The gold withdrawals have been rather considerable today, and this circumstance, coupled with the intelligence that the Court of Rome intends definitely to oppose the view of the Emperor Napoleon, has produced flatness in the English Funds—the first quotation showing a decline of ⅛, which was followed by another of like extent, just before the close. It is not believed there will be any alteration in the Bank rate of discount this week. The shipments of specie for India and China, on Friday will be between £500,000 and £600,000.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN. 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	95
Ditto for Account 8th February,... ...	95 95¼ 95
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞ ⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid, account ...	61
Royal	23½ 23
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, £100 paid	94½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building redeemable, ...	51½xd
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited ...	15s
General Mining Co of Ireland (Limited) ...	4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company £100 paid... ...	47½
Patriotic Insurance...	5⅜ ⅛
RAILWAYS	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, £20 paid ...	11⅛
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid, account ...	5⅜ ⅜
Great Southern and Western Stock, ...	113½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	7
Midland Great Western	54½
Waterford and Limerick, ...	26½ ⅜
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½ ⅜
Ditto, Class B	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	100½
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent., redeemable	52½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st January. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols......	95⅛	95⅛ ⅞	95⅛	95	94⅞	95⅛
Ditto Account........	95⅛ ¼	95⅛ ⅛	95⅛	95⅛ 95	—	—
3 per cent. stock........	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. stock....	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞	—	94⅞
Ditto Account........	—	—	94⅞	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Portland), (Q)	Ten a.m., Jan. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 19.
America (New York and Bahamas)(Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 20.
Newfoundland (G) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 21.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople, via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 25.
America (Boston), (Q)	Ten a.m., Jan. 29.
America (New York), (S)	One p.m., Jan 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

It is absolutely necessary that communications intended for publication should, in every instance, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for the private information of the Editor. We are anxious, when this necessary rule is complied with, to insert any communications that may be sent us on subjects of public interest.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, January 14th, amounted to 51,600 copies, making an average of 8,600 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—To-night—To commence at Eight o'clock. The first of Four Grand Concerts under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Carrier of Havre;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteyes."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Lioness of the North, or Elizabeth of Russia;" Pantomime "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle;" to conclude with "A Game of Romps."

NOTICE
Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the
IRISH TIMES,
and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors. } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WE have just received from our London Factory an entirely new and magnificent assortment of the latest Novelties in
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS,
RINGS, PINS, &c., &c.,
Set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubys, Opals, and various other precious Gems, Pink, Coral, and Diamond Suits, plain Gold ornaments, now so fashionable: Silver and Electro-plate, &c.
Our Stock at present is one of the most varied and best selected in the City, and, being purchased in the London and Continental Markets for Cash, we are enabled to sell at prices not to be found at other houses.
M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
NO. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE AND DRAWING ROOM
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
COURT TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg respectfully to inform the Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Uniforms or Court Dresses for the approaching Levee and Drawing Room, that they are prepared with a large assortment, for Sale and Hire, of the most superb Court Suits, complete with Hats, Lace, Ruffles, Swords, and Buckles.
Also, Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Uniforms.
An early application will oblige.
Orders executed on the shortest notice.

THE FOUR GUINEA
DRESS SUIT.
BROWNE AND PAYNE
Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for
FOUR GUINEAS.
This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long-credit houses.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY are respectfully informed that a magnificent assortment of First-class TROUSERINGS are now on view, being the most choice Patterns of the best Manufacturers in Europe.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Clothiers by Special Appointment to
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
And Robe Makers to the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

IT is authoritatively announced that a Bill will be introduced, early in the ensuing Session, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the assimilation of the Bankrupt and Insolvency Laws. We cannot ascertain as yet whether this enactment will extend to Ireland, or be confined in its operation to England and Wales; yet, if ever a subject called for legislation as an Irish grievance, the hardship inflicted by the present law entailing imprisonment for mere debt requires such legislation here. We have not in this country the wholesale frauds which fill the insolvent calendar of London. We do not witness, for the sixth or seventh time, the practised swindler, with arrogant bravado, relating his success to an Insolvent Commissioner, and calmly awaiting his three months' remand, with the proceeds of his roguery safe in concealment. Here we witness only the struggling trader, with whom the world has gone hard, appealing for liberty, that he may earn something for his wife and children. We pity the decayed member of a learned profession, whom necessity drove into debt, bending under the weight of usurious interest, costs, and fees, supplicating for release from a loathsome and extortionate prison-house. The victim of an insidious Jew or coaxing money-lender suddenly finds himself meshed in the trammels of the law, and compelled to part with all claim to an honest reputation before he procures his liberation. Debt is punished with us as a crime. The debtor is treated worse than the felon. The convict has, at least, pure air, sound, wholesome food, persevering instruction, and a moiety of his earnings saved up carefully for him against the period of his liberation. The debtor, in melancholy mockery, is supposed to possess nothing, and is, consequently, compelled to pay rent exorbitant for such vile lodging as he obtains, and servants' wages beyond anything he ever paid at home. He has to provide food as he best can, pay Attorney's fees and gratuities, all the while he is festering in prison. How his wife, how his children may fare he can know only when at last he is set free, a marked and distrusted man for life. If any legislation is to abolish imprisonment for debt, mercy and common humanity require that Ireland should at once receive the benefit of its enactments.

In some previous articles we showed how "Imprisonment for Debt" became too frequently the worst of penal punishments in vindictive hands. A case has recently come before the public which illustrates this. A gentleman, holding a commission under the Queen, was waited upon by one of those Jews who haunt the barrack-yards, pressing their goods upon the young and inexperienced. In an evil hour he became a debtor for a watch and sundry articles of bijouterie. He was under age at the time, but the creditor was all smiles. "He would wait "until it was the gentleman's convenience," &c., &c. Suddenly, he demanded instant payment of the debt, then, as he said, amounting to £12 10s., and next day served a summons and plaint upon the gentleman, while keeping guard at the Castle. The case was tried, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that £10 was due, considering some of the articles to be "necessaries," and thereby removing the plea of infancy. The creditor had got his decree for £10, but this did not answer his purpose. He could not for that sum imprison his debtor. Although he could have proceeded by a simple and rapid process in the Lord Mayor's or Recorder's Court for the amount, that course would not satisfy him. He brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, in the most expensive manner, both for debt and costs. He obtained a verdict and judgment, pounced upon his unhappy debtor, and incarcerated him—it is enough to name the place—in the Marshalsea for four months, for a debt originally of £10!

Now, this case is one of hundreds, which have been hushed up, through a natural fear of publicity. It is impossible to say what sums have been paid to purchase indulgence, delay, or forbearance by many a victim, over whose head a pitiless creditor holds the threat of perpetual imprisonment or the "benefit of "the Act." A gentleman shrinks from the latter alternative, knowing that to escape prison by means of the Act, in his case, would be a brand upon his name and his children for life. He suffers separation from his family and friends. He begs of one and borrows of another, parts with little remembrancers of affection or regard, and sacrifices ten times the value of the debt to procure liberation at the last.

Of course it will be said, "such persons should "not contract debt." It is easy to preach prudence, but we cannot, by preaching, guard youth from temptation. A trader, suppose, frequents barrack-rooms, and displays his attractive goods; he offers time and credit; will do anything, in fact, for the honour of an officer's custom. Is it any wonder that inexperienced young men, who have just obtained a commission, should fall into the snare when, perhaps, his richer brother officers may have had dealings with the man? From the moment he obtains the goods and gives his I. O. U. for the amount he is no longer free. At any moment proceedings may be issued against him, and unless, probably at an inconvenient time, he procures principal, interest, and costs, he has before him nothing but the prospect of a jail.

Laws are severe enough against the tempted—some penalty should await the tempter. There is a class of men who haunt young officers, and others holding situations under Government, seducing them into debt, and preying upon them by most usurious interest. Very obedient servants until a bargain is struck, then they become the masters. The man whose situation requires his presence at his post is at their mercy. He must pay costs, interest, commission, renewal fees—one knows not what—or he loses his situation by becoming a prisoner. In mercy to hundreds of young men who are thus fleeced, imprisonment for mere debt should be abolished in this country, where, owing to the large garrisons and Governmental staff, there are numerous victims. There will be less inducements offered to entice a purchaser, when the weapon which an unfeeling creditor knows how to wield so well is wrested from his hands.

We do not object to—nay, we approve of imprisonment for fraud. Swindling, obtaining money under false pretences, concealment of property, unfair preference—any act which in itself is criminal deserves, and should be visited by, criminal punishment. But the honest trader who has met with reverses, the worn-out struggler against those who are stronger in the race of competition, the young and inexperienced who have been wheedled into debt, are not criminal, but unfortunate, and should not be visited with a punishment as severe and as degrading as that we impose upon our felons.

The *Times* on the Conduct of the Irish Roman Catholic Priesthood in general, and on that of Dr. Dixon in particular:—

We certainly could wish for ourselves and our readers an occupation less painful and less monotonous than that of perpetually recurring to the same subject; but, if the Roman Catholic priesthood will persist in scurrility and misrepresentation, it is our duty not to abstain from exposing them. Wearied apparently at last of insulting and reviling England as the cause of a catastrophe which she has done everything she could to prevent, for not sympathising with the Power which nine years ago offered to her Sovereign and her people the grossest indignity, and for not, in violation of every principle on which her Government is founded, assisting the Pope to reconquer his revolted subjects, the episcopal orators of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland seem to have made the discovery that there is one more guilty than even their own Sovereign, and the Emperor of the French is substituted in the formula of malediction for the name of the Queen of England. This is, in some respects, better; in others, worse. To-be-sure the Queen is the temporal Sovereign of the Rev. Dr. Dixon and his brethren the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of Ireland; but then that venerable conclave has, by long and unvaried prescription, established for itself a species of tolerated impunity in the abuse of the Government, the laws, the religion, and the feelings of that country through whose unrequited forbearance they are enabled to lead astray the minds of their flocks, and to foment civil discord and ecclesiastical intolerance. That, however, the position of a minister of the Gospel of Peace should be further prostituted for the purpose of rousing up ill-will between the subjects of the Queen and their foreign neighbours is a new species of offence—free, indeed, from the charge of treason, but scarcely on that account less serious and less reprehensible among mankind. Do these men wish to set before us more forcible even than M. About himself the miseries that a nation must suffer which groans under the government of a priesthood without family ties, without veneration for the rights or feelings of men, without respect for the dignity of nations, actuated by no other motive than the wish of trampling the layman under the heel of the priest, and establishing a power which, under the pretence of fearing God, casts aside all regard for man? If so they have nothing to do but to persevere in the course they have taken, for we believe that it is impossible for the most bigoted slave of Rome to read the letters, the speeches, and the pastorals of the Irish Bishops without internally congratulating himself that he is not placed under their temporal jurisdiction. Dr. Dixon tells the faithful of Drogheda that he on a late occasion felt it his duty to make some observations on the conduct pursued by the French Emperor since the commencement of the war in Italy, which were not calculated to make an impression favourable to his Imperial Majesty, and now he avails himself of the press to take credit for having been severe, very severe, but not more so than the occasion warranted. What Dr. Dixon may have said before we cannot take upon ourselves to recollect; what he says now is at least clear and explicit. He hears the voice of indignant Catholic Christendom addressing the Emperor of the French in some such words as these, "Robber, take your hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ."

Comment on language like this is, indeed, superfluous. It is the language of a man who, whatever respect he may arrogate to himself, is incapable of respecting others—language of which we should have reason to be ashamed, were it not spoken by one whose allegiance to our Crown is nominal and unreal, and who owns no Sovereign but him to whom he owes the position which he degrades by his virulence. So long as civil government shall be felt as a necessity—until that epoch arrives, which appears at present to be very remote, when mankind, getting rid of Emperors, Kings, and Presidents, shall entrust their liberties and their happiness exclusively to the control of ecclesiastics, it will be the duty of every good man, whatever be his opinions or his provocations, to speak of the Governments of foreign countries with that degree of respect which it has hitherto been usual to pay to them. In so doing he does not honour them more than he honours himself; in neglecting so to do, the disgrace is entirely his own. But, passing from the grossness of the outrage thus offered to a friendly Sovereign, let us examine whether the truth of Dr. Dixon's reproach is in any respect superior to its taste. He calls the Emperor of the French "a robber." Of what has he despoiled the Pope? In what respect has he enriched himself at the Pope's expense? He calls upon him to "withdraw his hand." Suppose the Emperor were to comply with the request. Suppose he were to withdraw the hand which has for 10 years maintained the Pope on his tottering throne. Suppose that, weary at last of maintaining a Prince who will listen to none of his suggestions, who will remedy no abuses, and whose existence seems absolutely incompatible with the welfare of his subjects, he should withdraw the French garrison from Rome. Has Dr. Dixon considered what would be the result? If the Vicar of Christ were left to himself, unprotected by the arms and unharassed by the counsels of the Sovereign to whom he owes his political existence, how long would any political existence remain to him? Would all the swaggering of clerical agitators, would all the sympathy of all the Dixons, the Cullens, and the Wisemans in the universe keep him in the Vatican a single day? Would the outcasts whom despots who dare not fight for him themselves are striving to gather round his standard be able to protect him? "The robber whose hand is on the throat of the Vicar of Christ" is the friend who is supporting him, and without whose aid he must at once fall prostrate. The Emperor of the French can have no motive for keeping his troops in Rome, except to save the Pope from the hands of his justly incensed subjects, and to prevent the men who have been trained up under the exclusive government and instruction of the clergy of Rome from exterminating the class which has so long oppressed them. We used to hear before the war that the Pope was ready to demand from France and Austria that they should withdraw their forces from his dominions. Is the Pope, is Dr. Dixon, with all his violence, ready to make that demand now? He calls the Emperor of the French "a robber." Does he wish the robber to release the Pope from his custody? If he does, he desires the speedy, total, and hopeless destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, which rests not upon the veneration of Catholic Christendom, but simply and solely on the cannon and bayonets of the French garrison. Does Dr. Dixon wish that the French Emperor should continue his protection to the Pope, and, if so, what spectacle does the man offer who is content to lie under the heaviest obligations to one whom he is loading with the coarsest insults?

The position of the Pope and his supporters has, in fact, become wholly untenable, and has in it much more of the ludicrous than the sublime. We are assured that the temporal power of the Pope is eternal at the moment when the greater part of it is gone, never to return; and the Emperor of the French is reviled for plundering that Government which he, and he only, has preserved from plunder. A State cannot subsist by abuse alone. It is high time that Europe should be informed what is the policy which the Papacy means to adopt. Is the Pope anxious to be left to settle matters with his own subjects? Does he still wish for French support, or does he desire only to reign while his people shall be willing to be reigned over? He has lost the support of Austria; he clings to while he repudiates the support of France. His own subjects he will not conciliate, and cannot coerce. It is time all this had an end, but surely that end will not be obtained by withdrawing from the Vicar of Christ the only prop which saves him from immediate destruction.

The *Daily News* upon the Pressure of Taxation:—

A writer in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* undertakes to demonstrate three things; first, that the people of this country are not seriously burdened with increasing taxation; secondly, that they are not heavily taxed as compared with their neighbours; and thirdly, that our method of raising the bulk of the current revenue by means of indirect taxes, if not perfection, approaches as nearly thereto as may be. If zeal in a doubtful cause, and intrepidity of assertion in a cloudy controversy, were all that is requisite, our high-tax essayist would be a useful defender of the existing system; for he has no lack of industry in collecting arithmetical ammunition, and apparently no susceptibility to fatigue in the use of all kinds of statistical weapons. But few discerning friends of lavish expenditure and indirect taxes upon consumption, rather than direct taxes upon property, will probably thank their self-appointed defender for his exertions in their cause. There is a zeal which is not according to knowledge; and there is a knowledge more suicidally dangerous than unambitious ignorance itself. Here is a man evidently elate with the hope of showing how lightly he can carry whole pack loads of domestic and foreign blue books. He is clearly bent upon playing the acrobat in statistics. In no other way can we account for the masses of inconsequential, if not irrelevant, matter with which our way through his pages is blocked up. There is literally no getting on; and when for a few paces we seem to gain breath, and to have escaped from the heaped, half-broken stones of rugged averages and loose per centages, suddenly we find ourselves plumped knee-deep in a quagmire, which makes us almost content to get upon the dry, but unsteady, footing of ill-arranged fact again.

In the first place, then, we are assured that in proportion to population our annual burdens have been "vastly and rapidly, if not quite steadily, diminishing since the beginning of the century." And what is the proof adduced? A comparison of taxation per head in five different years, from which it appears that in 1801 it was forty-three shillings; in 1815, seventy-six; that in 1821 it had only got down to fifty-two shillings and sixpence, and that although for ten years preceding the Russian war it had fallen to thirty-eight, it had remounted in 1858 to forty-four shillings and twopence per head. And this is what we are gravely told to regard as a rapid and vast diminution. The pressure of public exaction is next compared with the capitalised value of real and personal property, estimated according to a scale, the rules of conjecture in forming which are very imperfectly revealed to us. To judge from the writer's rare inaptitude for appreciating the value of facts, we can place but little reliance upon the accuracy of the mode whereby he arrives at his thundering totals of thousands of millions. But whether he be right or wrong in this part of his calculations signifies really much less than might be at first supposed. Over-pressure of taxation is the question; but when we are asked what over-pressure means, we certainly do not reply—an excessive per centage on the aggregate wealth of the country taken in a lump; and it is no answer whatever to the charge of onerous, unequal, and oppressive exaction to assert that on an average *the country* can very well bear the amount which its tax-masters lay upon it. It is mere mystification and jugglery to talk of the country being taxed £66,000,000, and of its having something like six thousand millions of realised property out of which to pay them. It is the people that are taxed, not the country; the people, all the main articles of whose consumption are enhanced in price by indirect imposts, and who cannot afford out of their hard earnings in too many cases to pay such enhanced price—not the arithmetical abstraction called the country, with its huge hoards of lightly-taxed treasure, and its vast hereditary domains depopulated for pleasure, and rendered exempt in a great degree from fiscal liability while made subservient to luxury and show. It were more to the purpose to analyse the labourer's ten shillings a week, or the bookkeeper's five and thirty shillings a week, with a view to show how either could bring up a family decently out of such earnings, when forced to pay taxes upon so many of the prime elements indispensible to existence. If he does not pay rates and taxes in his own name, he pays them in increased rent. Part of this no doubt is borne by the landlord, but part also falls upon the tenant wherever house rent is dear. He is taxed on sugar and tea, on coffee and spirits, and a number of minor articles of consumption, for all which he deserves, according to the reviewer, neither consideration nor sympathy; because, as we are told, strictly speaking, none of them are actual necessaries, and because when buying them he does not know how much goes to the producer and how much to the State. It is, indeed, quite true that the prime cost, the retailer's profit, and the charge for revenue, are so blended together that few can disentangle or discriminate them, in a pound of tea, a stone of sugar, or five gallons of ale. But as for these things being luxuries, which the humble and hard-working man may dispense with if he likes, shoes and stockings, bonnets and hats, knives and forks are superfluities also, we presume, in the inhuman estimate of popular life to which those are driven who undertake to defend our present rate and system of taxation.

Not the least amusing and amazing portions of this strange production are those devoted to what is called, with unconscious irony, a refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that French and American taxation is lighter than ours. Through a very heavy shower of figures we make our way to the conclusion that the dissimilarities between France and England are so great as regards central and local taxation that no practical inference can fairly be drawn from any comparison. Whereupon we are instantly presented with an elaborate contrast of the two dissimilar things, and a so-called result is shown favourable to our neighbours. Thirty-nine and five pence per head is stated to be the average contribution of Frenchmen to imperial taxes, against forty-four and twopence which we have the superior honour of contributing. But to this latter, the writer himself admits, should be added—though, as Peter Pindar would say, "he remembers to forget" to add—the proportion of £15,000,000 paid in this country in poor-rates and other local taxes, the like of which does not exist on the other side of the Channel. There is nothing, however, like writing to a climax, and the climax accordingly we reach, when measuring fiscal rods with our Transatlantic brethren. That a young and unindebted country, remote from warlike neighbours, might, without much economy, contrive to do with less revenue than Great Britain, most people, we suppose, will admit without argument. But, inapplicable though the elements of the comparison may be, they are rattled together, as if only to prove more glaringly than ever how contrary are the two systems. The sum total of local and Federal taxation in America is shown to be nineteen and tenpence, while ours (imperial and local together) is set down at fifty-four and threepence per head; and all we get for the difference is the profound reflection that nineteen and tenpence a head in one country, may in reality be a far heavier burden than fifty-four and threepence in another!"

The *Globe* on the War between Spain and Morocco:—

The Spanish army, under Marshal O'Donnell, ought, by this time, to be in front of Tetuan. The latest advices which have reached us were published at Madrid on Sunday, but these Madrid telegrams give us a Madrid date, not the date of the intelligence from the camp. As the words of the despatch are that "since yesterday we have been masters of all the positions of Cabo Negro," we may infer that the army were in those positions on Friday, the 13th. If so, as the fuller despatches published by the *Times* only reach to the 5th of January, it is clear that it must have taken the Spaniards eight days to reach a position distant but a few miles, and visible across the plain from the ground occupied on the 5th. This may well be. The Spanish army has had not only to contend with an enemy swarming in front and flank, and able to threaten the rear, but also to make roads for the guns before those powerful aids could be taken on the new position. The march of the Spaniards on the 4th is an illustration of the mode of warfare in Morocco. The army had to move along the brush-covered grounds near the sea in an extended column, having on its right, that is, inland, a chain of hills. Had the Moors been wise they would have flanked the whole line of march, and forced the enemy to detach strong flanking parties, if not to halt; in either case his progress would have been delayed. The Moors, however, did not adopt this system, but when the Spaniards reached the halting ground previously determined on, the Moors showed in some force, and skirmished with the Spanish advance, while the main body entrenched itself in the rear in an advantageous position. The simple Moorish tactics were, of course, ineffective, and they suffered from the fire of artillery. The march from this position was along a narrow causeway, between a chain of lagoons and the sea. They would move out of the defile near a mountain which, it was supposed, would afford the enemy an excellent position. Probably the enemy availed himself of this position, and perhaps it was here that the Spaniards won the "complete victory" spoken of in the Madrid telegrams. A complete victory should have opened to the Spaniards the passes of the Montenegro, and as they had mastered them, it is probable that such was the effect of the victorious battle. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that the march of the victorious army should have been so slow, and we are disposed to think that the losses in the fight, as well as the difficulties of the ground, had something to do with the delay.

On the whole the Spaniards have done very well. Sure of his superiority in weapons and discipline, Marshal O'Donnell took prudence as his guide, and evidently resolved to make war on the solid rather than on the dashing system. It would have been unwise to have moved from Ceuta without accustoming his soldiers to the Moorish mode of fighting, and without securing that position by a chain of field-works. Issuing from the Lines, he entered a country without roads, and his marches were, therefore, short and dependent on the progress of his artillery and baggage. Once clear away from the Lines, he was compelled to move with the greatest caution, to take no rash but tempting step, but to preserve all the advantages he could, consistent with his main object, the capture of Tetuan.

The Moors have also done well. Inferior in arms, innocent of any strategy save the common one of contriving ambuscades without cannon, they have yet stuck to the invaders, and by the adroit use of their long guns in skirmishing, and their sharp knives or short swords in close combat, have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. The nature of the country has favoured them, but they have not known how to make the most of their advantages. And whatever may be said in praise of their qualities as individual fighters, it is clear that it was the nature of the country and not the Moors which detained the Spaniards, compelled them to construct the Lines of Ceuta, and to advance on Tetuan by short but laborious stages. It was the nature of the country, the clay soil above Ceuta, the boisterous winds and penetrating rains, that inflicted the greatest losses on the Spaniards. If Tetuan were a strong fortress as capable as Ismail or Oczhako of offering a desperate resistance, the Spaniards, harassed by the Moors and the climate, might even yet meet with a bitter reverse. Tetuan, however, is not an Ismail, and we have no reason to suppose that its inhabitants will emulate the fame of Saragossa. Unless some unexpected incident should give a new turn to the war, it does not seem probable that the Spaniards will be prevented from taking Tetuan. But what then? Tetuan is neither Fez nor Mequinez, and the Marquis of Molins will have to agree to a great many votes of men and money should Marshal O'Donnell carry out his threat, and strive to snatch the reparation he seeks from the hearths and homes of the Moors.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—The most epistolary of Emperors has written another letter, startling public opinion by its boldness and simplicity. Two such letters as his letter to the Pope, and his letter to his Minister on Free Trade, have perhaps never been published during the same week from the same pen. That he should, at the same time, defy the absolute prohibitionists of France, and the fierce Ultramontane clergy shows that he has "the courage of his opinions." But "to be brave is to be wise." By the liberalism of his letter to the Pope, he has concilated all Northern Germany, hitherto hostile to his power; by his free trade he makes England his fast friend.

The position of Cobden in the recent negociation has been curious. Poets have been called the "unacknowleged legislators," and free traders, it would seem, are the unsalaried ambassadors of the world. Cobden has in fact, been the unofficial negociator of the whole business: Privy Councillor to the two Cabinets. Since the offer of office made to him some time ago he and Palmerston have been very good friends; and when he went, to France, to see the Emperor, he was well aware of the views of our Government. His common sense had its effect on the Emperor's clear mind, and hence the recent understanding. There will not be, I believe, any treaty; but Palmerston will come before the House, to say that he has reason to believe such and such alterations are about to be made in the French Tariff, and that in the interests of the great international relations between the two countries it might be wise to make such and such reductions in the duties on French wines, silks, &c. We see no mention as yet of a reduction of the duties on English iron and coal, but that happy event will come. Meanwhile, as an *avant courier* of what is coming, the unhappy Parisians have been visited this week by a thick heavy fog of the true English type. We, in London, had one of the same family to-day; a thick heavy pea-soup fog being over the Strand from 12 o'clock to half-past one: as I write however it has cleared away.

If I went to the office of *Bell's Life in London*, or to any other office of a sporting publication and asked what was the news of the day, I should be told not the Emperor's letter, not the Pope's speech, not the President's message, but the arrival of the "Benicia Boy." In your dense ignorance you may have never heard of that renowned individual; know then, that he is a young American pugilist, who has come over to England to fight Tom Sayers, the champion of England. He arrived in London last evening; is six feet two inches in height, and very active. The match is made, and will come off, I believe, on the 14th of April. It causes considerable interest amongst many persons who have disregarded the ring, since it fell into bad hands, as it has for the last twenty years.

Various nations have various ways of spending Sunday, but a correspondent in one of the papers points out that three different Sabbaths are broken successively by the hostile armies in Morocco. The Moors break their Sabbath by fighting on Friday; the Jewish soldiers, serving in the Moorish army, are obliged to break their Sabbath by fighting on Saturday; and the Spaniards fight on Sunday without much remorse. Here, in London, we have new features on Sunday. Three of the theatres are open, but for public worship and preaching only—while one of the churches is open to something more like a theatrical performance than anything else. While the "congregations" collected at the Victoria Theatre, the Garrick Theatre, and the Britannia Theatre, have been orderly and attentive; the "audience" at St. George's-in-the-East, indulge in the luxury of extempore singing, and loud hissing and coughing down of all unpopular clergymen (not to say performers).

There is a rumour in town to-day that Lord John Russell is about to resign, owing to some differences with his colleagues on Foreign Affairs. If his retirement would shelve the Reform Bill, which all parties hate, though few have the courage to say so, it would be a happy consummation.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

The first of a series of five concerts, announced to take place this week, came off last evening at the Rotundo. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, the attendance, which was most fashionable, was not as numerous as might be expected when so attractive a programme was offered to the public. The names of the vocalists, which are already sufficiently established to give *eclat* to any musical performance, have already appeared in our notice of the concert given last week by the Philharmonic Society. The evening commenced with a grand duo on the pianoforte and harmonium, by Mr. Brinley Richards and Herr Engel. The ability of both these performers is so generally known that it but requires to mention their names in connection with any composition to give assurance of its success. Madame Badia sung the rondo from *Sonnambula*, "Ah! non giunge," with exquisite effect, and received the warmest applause of the audience. The execution on the violin by Signor Sivori was well worthy of his established reputation as a musician. There are few, if any, who have more completely mastered this difficult instrument, or who can display greater original power in the performance of the most complicated pieces. The selections from *Trovatore* by Herr Engel, upon the harmonium, were received with well-merited applause. The song of "Thou art near," the composition of the singer, Herr Reichardt, was rapturously *encored*. Seldom have we enjoyed more pleasure, derived from a musical performance, than in listening to the full, bold notes of this gifted vocalist. The song is an exquisitely simple piece of music, and, independently of the effect given to it by Signor Reichardt, would recommend itself by its fine bursts of passionate expression and melody. The chansons, "La farfalla" and "The Patriot," were set down in the programme to Madame Badia, who, as a matter of course, did them ample justice. Signor Bottesini gave a *solo* performance upon the contrabasso, with all the ability and finish which have ever distinguished his performance upon this instrument. Mdlle. Corbari sang some fine pieces, in which she was deservedly applauded. We are sure the public will avail themselves of this rare musical treat, which embraces so much sterling talent and ability. The vocalists, as is known, are connected with the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and the instrumentalists have long been recognised as favourites by the public. The concerts are under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR, JAN. 17.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Miss V. Wortley, joined her Majesty after dinner yesterday.

The Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Major-General the Hon. R. and Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, Sir James Clark, Captain Grey, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Viscount Sydney, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

The band of the Grenadier Guards played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the Drawing-room.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went out hunting, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle to-day.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town yesterday from his seat, Clumber-park.

Lady Palmerston has been suffering from a cold. It was on this account that her ladyship was unable to accompany Lord Palmerston, in his visit to the Queen, from Tuesday until Thursday last. Lady Palmerston, therefore, remained at Broadlands; but we are happy to state that her ladyship is better.—*Court Journal.*

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde will return to Carlton House-terrace on Thursday, from Portumna Castle, county of Galway.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley will return to London on Friday, from Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor arrived on Monday from Calverley Park, Cheshire, and went on Tuesday to Windsor Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Viscountess Jocelyn and her youthful family arrived in London on Monday, from Broadlands, Hants. Her ladyship left London on Tuesday for Windsor Castle.

M. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., met with a severe accident whilst hunting with the Belvoir hounds on Friday last. The honourable member sustained a severe fracture of the collarbone, and was conveyed to Syston Park, the seat of Sir John Thorold, Bart., where, we are glad to learn, he is going on satisfactorily.

The Venerable Sir John Swinburne is the senior member of the baronetage of the United Kingdom. If he lives till the 6th of next March he will have completed his 98th year. His eldest son, if he had still been living, would, at this moment, have been nearly 72 years of age.

The Venerable Countess of Newburgh is now the oldest member of the titled aristocracy. Her ladyship is enjoying the best of bodily health, at Slindon Park, near Arundel, Sussex. If she lives till next month she will have completed the ninety-eighth year of her age. Until very recently she could read and work without spectacles, and even now her sight and memory are but very slightly impaired. Her ladyship is one of the Webbs, of Oldstock, Wilts, and her marriage with the late Earl of Newburgh took place in 1789, just seventy years ago. She was well acquainted with, and well remembers, many of the personal friends of Charles Edward, and of the adherents of the Stuart cause at Culloden, and still takes pleasure in recalling the memory of those bygone days of chivalry.

Miss Nightingale is residing at Oak-hill, Frognall, near Hampstead, but we regret to say that her health, though improved, is far from being re-established.

Mr. Disraeli, in consequence of a domestic affliction, will not give a Parliamentary dinner at the opening of the session.

Sir James and Lady Power and family have arrived at 20, Harcourt-street, from Edermine for the season.

The marriage of Major-General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., brother of Earl Ashburnham, and the Honourable Adelaide Foley, sister of Lord Foley, is appointed to be solemnised on the 10th proximo.

THE LATE DOWAGER LADY SHAW.—We have to record the death of Amelia, dowager Lady Shaw, which happened on the 11th instant, at her residence at Kensington. Her ladyship was the only daughter of Benjamin Spencer, Esq., and married about the year 1834, as his second wife, the late Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., Colonel of the Royal Dublin Militia, who represented the borough of New Ross in the Irish House of Commons, and, subsequently, sat for the city of Dublin for upwards of twenty years in the Imperial Parliament, but left a widow without issue, in March, 1849. Her ladyship was stepmother of the present Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., of Bushy-park, county of Dublin, and of the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, Recorder of Dublin, and M.P. for the city, and, subsequently, for the University of Dublin.

THE LEVEE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant held his first Levee for the season, at the Castle, yesterday.

His Excellency entered the Throne-room shortly after one o'clock, attended by the following officers of the household:—

The Private Secretary—John Hatchell, Esq.
The State Steward—Lieutenant Colonel the Viscount St. Lawrence.
The Comptroller—George Bagot, Esq.
The Gentleman Usher—Frederick Willis, Esq.
The Chamberlain—Paget Butler, Esq.
The Vice-Chamberlain—Hon Henry Leeson.
The Gentleman in Waiting—Lord Otho Fitzgerald.
The Gentleman at Large—Robert Williams and Lowry Balfour, Esqrs.
His Excellency's First Chaplain and Dean of the Chapel Royal—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh.
The Assistant Private Secretaries—W Everard and Walter Creyke, Esqrs.
Aides-de-Camp—The Hon Leopold Agar Ellis, M P, Captain Claude Lascelles, Lieutenant A P Cockerell, Major F R Forster, Captain A Shuldham, Captain W Moore, Captain R J Butler, Lieutenant A Donaldson, Lieutenant E A Berger, Ensign A F W Gore.
Surgeon to the Household—Dr J S Hughes.
Physicians in Ordinary to his Excellency—Dr. John Banks and Dr. John Hughes.
Surgeon in Ordinary to his Excellency.—Dr G W Hatchell.
Officers of State in attendance—Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms; the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's, Registrar to the Order of St. Patrick.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

The Archbishop of Dublin.
The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, his Grace's Chaplain in attendance.
The Lord Chancellor, his Secretary, and Purse-bearer.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal.
The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Lieut-General Lord Seaton, Commanding the Forces in Ireland.
The Hon. Major Colborne, and Captain M'Laine, A D C's in attendance.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Chief Baron.
The Major General Commanding the Dublin District.
Captain Gascoigne, A D C in attendance.
The Attorney-General.
The Solicitor-General.
The Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant—Major-General Larcom, C B.
The Deputy Adjutant-General.
The Deputy Quartermaster-General, A D C to the Queen.
Viscount Castlerosse, Comptroller to her Majesty's Household.
Colonel Collingwood Dickson, A D C to the Queen.

The Irish Times.

THE IRISH TIMES, THURSDAY

Colonel A Lake, A D C to the Queen.
Sir H Marsh, Bart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
Doctor Corrigan, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
Surgeon Wylde, Surgeon Occulist in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
The general circle included—
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor.
The Duke of Leinster.
MARQUISES—Clanricarde, Drogheda.
EARLS—Erne, Clancarty, Clonmel, Annesley, Granard, K P; Fingal, Listowell.
VISCOUNTS—Castlerosse, Lismore, Mountmorris, Rusborough, Gough.
BISHOPS—Kilmore, Cork, Cashel, Down and Connor.
LORDS—Bellew, Cloncurry, Carew, Killeen, Naas, Castlemaine, Talbot de Malahide, F Fitzroy.
JUDGES—O'Brien, Keatinge, Fitzgerald, Ball, Keogh, Hughes, Greene, Lynch, Kelly, Berwick.
RIGHT HONOURABLES—W F Tighe (Colonel), J Hatchell, J W Fitzpatrick, J Napier, E Lucas, J Whiteside, Q C, M P; R Pakenham, K C B.
HONOURABLES—Edward Preston, W E Saville, West Grenadier Guards; Thomas Preston, H J Rowley, High Sheriff, county of Meath; H Monckton, 3rd Dragoons; Sadeley Tracy, Grenadier Guards; De Moleyns, F R De Montmorency, W B De Montmorency, De Moleyns, Lieut-Colonel; J P Maxwell, M P; Geo Handcock, C Skeffington, E Littleton, Colonel; H Cavendish Butler, D L; Edgcumbe, Grenadier Guards; Wrottesley, Scott, Rifle Brigade; C J Trench, John A Keane, J A Keane, Major Forbes, George Gough.
DEANS—Elphin, Leighlin.
ARCHDEACON—Kildare.
SIRS—R Griffith, Chairman Board of Works; E M'Donnel, Thomas Fetherston, Charles Coote, Colman O'Loghlen, Richard Musgrave, Richard Levinge, Percy Nugent, Thos. Butler, J M Higginson, K C B; Edward Borough, Edward Fitzgerald, John Power, Beresford M'Mahon, Wm Rowan Hamilton, Astronomer Royal.
Governor Bank of Ireland.
Deputy Governor Bank of Ireland.
Deputy Commissary General Wybault.
Deputy Commissary General Edwards.
Right Hon Alexander MacDonnell.
High Sheriff of Dublin.
The Provost Trinity College.
President Queen's College, Cork.
President Queen's College, Belfast.
CONSULS—Neapolitan, Swedish, Norwegian, Honduras, United States.
The Registrar-General, Mr. Donelly, C B.
Master of the Common Pleas.
Master of the Queen's Bench.
Master Litton.
Dr Gayer, Q C., Ecclesiastical Commissioner.
Serjeant O'Hagan.
Serjeant Fitzgibbon.
President of the Royal Irish Academy.
Professor Queen's College, Belfast.
Sir H Brownrigg, C B, Inspector General Constabulary.
Colonel H Doyle, Inspector General Militia.
The Accountant General.
The Secretary of the Post Office.
The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Professor Murray, L L D.
LIEUT.-GENERALS—R G Talbot, Sir Charles O'Donnell.
MAJOR-GENERALS—Law, K H; Harold, Maunsell, Cunynghame, C B; Clarke, Greaves, F Maunsell, Gough, C B; St John Clerke; Trevor, K H.
COLONELS—Ormsby, commanding R A; O'Neill, Knox Gore, Lord Lieutenant county Sligo: Mauleverer, C B, 30th; Hemphill, 26th; Lloyd, Harding, 32nd; Wardlaw, R D; Lloyd, R E; Durnford, R E; Frome, R E; Conway, Grenadier Guards; Mayow, Gardiner, 76th; Brooke, La Touche.
LIEUT.-COLONELS.—Fortescue, Campbell, 20th; Atkinson, Clarke, Scots' Greys; Blane, C B; Shaw, Clements, D L; Adamson, 38th; Pakenham, M P; Roberts, Deputy Inspector of Constabulary; Stuart, M P, Grenadier Guards; M'Kerlie, R E; Butler, 28th; Bernard, Fenwick, 76th; Strange, R H A; Radcliffe, 20th; Wynyard, Crawley, 15th Hussars; Harris, Luke White, Carden, Knox, Brittas Castle.
MAJORS—Speedy, D'Arcy, Collingwood, 21st Fusiliers; Hillier, 5th Lancers; Elliott, Clerke, 26th; Graham, 22d; Lea, Esmonde, Assistant-Inspector of Constabulary; Tighe, Hackett, Dennis, 76th; Maguire, 60th; Lee, 15th Hussars; Rutherford, Bramston Smith, Bushe, Bell, 3rd Dragoons; Murphy, 3rd Dragoons; Blachford, Lacy, 76th; Meares, 20th; Donnelly, A F Lloyd, Campbell, 22nd; Fuller, Farrell, Dick, Nicholl, R D; Tew, Molesworth, 27th; O'Connell, Branfill, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General; Ussher, 87th; Lynam, Leslie, Moller.
COMMANDERS—Whyte, R N; Smyth, R N.
CAPTAINS—R C Coote, Queen's County Rifles; Hepenstall, D L; De Burgh, A R Pelly, Croker, R M A; Moore, 60th Rifles; Dwyer, Nugent, Scots Greys; O'Connell, M P, Litton, 30th; Pelle, C Garraway, Ellis, A D C; Duckworth, Graham, H Trevor Pollok, Grace, Hale, 26th; Ord, 20th; Bride, 26th; Robbins, R A; Lockhart, 26th; Stucley, Grenadier Guards; James, Jones, Davies, Grenadier Guards; Lake, R N; Dixon, Royal Dragoons; O'Malley, 22nd; M'Clintock, R N; Dymond, 3rd Lt. Dragoons; Iver, R Palmer, D Hamilton, Dease, 22nd; Hodson, R A; Edwards, Cavan Regiment; P H Hunt, Kilkenny Fusiliers; Whitty, Crampton, Warburton, A D C; Dashwood, 20th; Robertson, Royal Dragoons; R Penfold, 15th Hussars; Rochfort, 20th; Winter, Beresford, A D C; Adams, 20th; Hunt, Trower, 15th Hussars; Hartley, Mansfield, Hopson, 3rd Dragoons; Butler, Hill, R M; Seymour, High Sheriff King's County; Nugent, 83rd; Watson, 66th; Vesey, 22nd; Watson, High Sheriff Limerick; Lynch, Thursby, Goff, 22nd; Studdert, Chadwick, 18th Royal Irish; Morgan, Cairnes, 48th; Elderton, 26th; Langton, Bland, 76th; Bowler, D'Arcy, Heyman, R A; Power, Roche, Doyne, King Harman, Hugh Eccles, Chaplin, E Wynn, Knox Gore.
LIEUTENANTS—Swanton, G King, M'Causland, R A; Patten, R E; Smith, R E; Bredin, Hamilton, O W Minchin, W J Power, A M Harte, Wilson, W R Holland.
REVERENDS—H Lefanu, J Greer, Frederick Fitzgerald, J Delmege, G Webster, Chaplain to the Bishop of Cork; H O'Donnell, J Kyle, C P Reichel, D D, chaplain to his Excellency; T R Shore, R B Neville, C W Foster, J W Foster, W Neville, R H M S; Wm Studdert Kennedy, Lowry McClintock, G S Greer, W Maziere Brady, J M Maguire, T Marshall, S H Meyrick, H Lloyd, D D, F T C D; R C Halpin, P O'Neill, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; G Blacker, J Morton, J A Bolster, J J Frew, J D Garrett, F Burkitt, Moore Hodder, DD; Quinton Dick Hume, G Concannon, W Hamerton, Wm Prior Moore, C Ward, W G Carroll, Wm M Mason, Dr Carson, F T C D; Wm Lyner, Dr Butcher, Trench, Bourchier, A Maunsell, R MacDonnell, J Ferguson, J C MacDonnell, Townsend, D D; Moeran, D D; R O'Callaghan, D D; A S Fuller, H Hare, Royal Hospital; R Flemyng, D. Stuart, S G. Cotton, Kirkpatrick, D D; M Mackesy, T MacDonogh, Sadleir, Chaplain to his Excellency; T Bennett, C S Courtenay, R L M'Ghee, G Barton, T Tomlinson, C Wolseley, E S Abbott, Sub-Dean Chapel Royal; Salmon, D D, T C; F Magrath, W Mayston, F H Thomas, F Sadleir, D D; G Needham, George S Clarke, Graves, D D, F T C D; H Johnston, Mason, D D; Henry Brougham, Wm H White, W Poynder, A G Ryder, G F Reade, H Dickinson, J R Hamilton, C Elrington, M'Kay, J Carson.
DOCTORS—Cruise, Stewart, Johns, George Davis Davis, Owens, King, Churchill, Bowen, Hamilton, D'Altera, Brereton, M'Donnell, Sinton, Wharton, Scriven, Gordon, Coates, Davys, Mapother, Meares, 20th Regiment; Pope, Lancashire Militia; Williams, Nugent, Fleming, Lalor, Tuohill, Porter, Forrest, Powell, G. F. Shaw, Kirkpatrick, Palmer, A R Neville, Agnis, 3rd Light Dragoons; M'Donnell, Poor Law Commissioner; D Corbett, Surgeon Major Cowan, Moore, J. Brady, Wall, Scott, 76th; A. Rudge, R A; Whyte, 2nd K O Staffordshire Militia; Adams, 22nd; J J Adrien, 22nd; Ringland, Gwydir, Longford Rifles; L'Estrange, Cork Rifles; S A Cusack, Pentland, Louth Rifles; Kirkpatrick, Powell, 2nd Cheshire Rifles.
ALDERMEN—Atkinson, Mackay, Campbell, Curran, John Reynolds, Moylan.
MESSRS—Augustine Barton, Henry Carey, Thomas Kemmis, Goderich Shedden, Arthur Hume, John Reilly, Edmond J Armstrong, D L; Cane, Edward Geale, Thomas Courtenay, R M Carden, D L; J George, Q C, M P; Maxwell Hamilton, Crown Solicitor, N E C; Rossborough, Colclough, D L, J P; L Bland, Q C; J H Hamilton, M P; P O'Brien, M P; J Dunne, E. Pennefather, Q C; F Foster, D L; Derinzy, D L; Cruice, R M; V Fitzgibbon, Dane, C Kelly, J L; Cronin, R M; G Sutcliffe, J Peebles, L L D, Q C; Morgan O'Connell, W G Chamney, Jessop, Purcell, V Irwin, M Symes, J Brereton, W J Corrigan, H Wilson, Courtenay, J Long, T Wingfield Webber, Hemphill, P J Murray, MacLoghlin, 3rd West York; Tenison, Magee, Clerk of the Peace Drogheda; Redmond, D L; J E Delmege, D M'Causland, Sterling, J P; C Rolleston, Q C; J H Richards, W Gernon, High Sheriff Elect Drogheda; W Cusack Smith, L A Treston, B W Adams, H Hodgens, W White, R Stuart, Mus Doctor; J O'Driscoll, Ward, A Sharman Crawford, Sharman Crawford, D L; Molloy, B Molloy, M'Mechan, J Coats, D L, J P; S Caswell, J P; J O'Leary, T B Payne, F Walsh, Blake Butler, A V M'Gusty, Wm Cotter Kyle, LL D; Sherrott, E Lyons, W C Henderson, Q C; Thompson, 96th Regiment; N Beere, Royal Engineer Depot; L Nash, Sherlock, Q C; T S Lynch, P Conolly, 24th Foot; G Lindesay, D L; O'Connor Morris, Carroll Morris, Recorder of Galway; D Blaquiere, J P; Thomas Rice Henn, Q C; Anthony Traille, W Shaw Darley, C Ferguson, A G Dillon, S M Greer, George Lefroy Morrogh, 9th Royal Lancers; J French, Town Councillor; Denis Kirwan, D L; A Ellis, P J Byrne, Le Fanu, W Le Fanu, W O'Brien, Bengal Artillery; J O'Brien, Cogan, M P; M Ternan, J P; W J Dennehy, Clerk of the Crown Waterford; L Studdert, K J Parr, Assistant Surgeon H M Forces; Adair, S P Crawford, County Inspector; J L Wharton, J G Frith, 19th; C H Walsh, 44th; Corballis, Q C; T H Tracy, T C; E C Nugent, Gren Guards; J R Dombrain, Assist Military Store keeper; Radcliff, Commissioner Public Works; C Maguire, 44th, R Kelly, J French, County Dublin Light Infantry; J C Joseph, T C Roe, J P D L; W Acheson, T C; P Tagart, T C Jervis, Queen's Stafford Militia; W Graham, R Grace, G Wade, F W Brady, M Steele, S Biggs, D Finlay, J P; H Harvey, Sub-Inspector; James A Hamilton, M P; R T Atkin, Queen's Stafford Militia; T Vesey Nugent, Irwin, 93rd Regiment; T Lowry, Du Cane, J R Garstin, Edward Blackburn, L T Devereux, D L, B Blifford Lloyd, Q C; Lawson, Q C; M Keatinge, Corry Connellan, Langlois Lefroy, E Le Clerc, T Lefroy, Q C; V O'B O'Connor, J B Kennedy, H G MacGregor, 17th; Q J Brownrigg, F Robinson, Musical Doctor; J Campbell H Ormsby, Q C; C W Fetherstonhaugh, East Kent Militia; W H Walsh, J P; Burke, High Sheriff, Galway; Burrowes, D L; J H Monahan, Robinson, Q C; O'Beirne, C Falles, W Cruise, J. C Lowry, E Dease, E Senior, Poor Law Commissioner; Humfrey, Inspector-General of Hospitals; G W Abraham, LL D; J C Moore, C O'C Cosslett, County of Dublin Regiment; C Busfield, 16th; F Betty, Lieut Cavan Militia; E Gibson, F Taaffe, H Whitty, Robert H Martley, J Golding, S P Curtis, Beytagh, Greer, Royal N D Rifles; Morrison, 16th Lancers; J H Murray, 89th Regt; Cross, Armagh L I; Hardy, R N; W Walter Scott, Armagh L I; J S Cooper, Royal N L Regt; J Gallway, R. Atkin, Bagwell, E H Gibbon, Royal Fusiliers; J Graydon Smith, do; J M'Donnell, H L Owen, J Major, W B Wade, J G Davidge, Garraway, E Maguire, High Sheriff, county Fermanagh; E S Dix, B W Richardson, Neville, C E; M'Ternan, J P; John Harris, Lessee Theatre Royal; J Tuffnell, J C Holden, R N L Regt; Chas P Bushe, W H Head, J J White, J North, Lieutenant 3rd Light Dragoons; R M Campbell, R E; J S Watkins, J Bradshaw, O H J Malley, J W Smith, O'Shaughnessy, E C J Hornsby, Wall, Q C; W J B Edwardes, R A; Thos M'Donnell, Q C; Johnson, S M Going, J P; W Boyd, jun; J Lepdall, James Hans Hamilton, Wakefield, R N; C A Bagot, Samuel Ferguson, Q C; Gould, Grenadier Guards; T R J Logan, R N Down Rifles; Macdonnell, F Bellis, North Cork Rifles; J S Davys, J P; W Edgeworth, 5th Lancers; H Doherty, 3rd Light Dragoons; Major, Q C; E De Meric, Vice-Consul de France; A G Murray, M Parker, H O Barker, F Butler, J A Byrne, Kirwan, J P; Jenkins, J Kernan, Bollard, East York Regt; the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Noake, 15th King's Hussars; Battley, W H Gogarty, H Thynne, F M'Blaine, LL D; O R Slacke, 10th Royal Hussars; Bury, 15th King's Hussars; R Martin, J A Clarke, 15th King's Hussars; T Fitzgerald, Crown Solicitor; O'Connor, 76th; H B Pusey, do; W R Thornhill, J H St John, 20th; Lynch, Waterford Artillery; J P Hardy, Balfe, D M'Dermott, C Kinahan, J Fayle, J W Bryan, Isacke, Charles E Bagot, Gillespie, Henry O'Hara, T E Gamble, R E D; M'Donnell, W M Cochrane, 29th; R Smythe, Shropshire Regiment; Hercules MacDonnell, A Rotheram, F V Clarendon, B L O'Brien, 4th Royal Lancashire; George Woods Maunsell, R Andrews, LLD, Q C; H J Wallace, 12th; Leahy, Q C; F Butler, R S Palmer, H Despard, Fortreath, Royal Dragoons; J Kearney, Royal Meath Regiment; E Levinge, J G Boileau, Lieut R N; G Cronin, J J D La Touche, Lieut L I; C Hoffman, De Moleyns, Ball, King's County Rifles; Kirkpatrick, jun, C W Bell, W C Bayley, 6th; C Ormsby Wiley, C D Fox, jun, Wiley, LLD; R Ireland, S G Ireland, Dooner, F Greene, H Concannon, Nagle, Clerk of the Crown; Cramer, Roberts, Felton, Hervey, Inspector-General of Prisons; F Barry, J P Kennedy, J Franks, county Wicklow Rifles; R H Franks, Bengal Artillery; C A Lancaster, Matheson, H H Lynch, C D Manning, Royal Dragoons; H Conolly, A Pattison, E H Caulfeild, D L; W Kemmis, L S Aylmer, J P; A S Butler, Wm Macartney, J W Lloyd, H W Thompson, Assistant Inspector-General Constabulary; Dawson Damer, M P; C Tottenham, M P; Woodward, L Melville, Gr Gds; W Crosbie, K M; W E Dillon, W Duckett, Hans Hamilton, Talbot, 76th; J N Bomford, 29th; Cahill, Rynd, J Esmonde, J Fletcher, G Johnstone Stoney, D Pricards, 15th King's Hussars; C Brown, ditto; Vance, M P, D L; S Lee Anderson, F Carte, R O Aldworth, D L; P J Bracken, W F Darley, Lieutenant county Dublin Militia; S Boyce, S I; E Galwey; Dickson, Co Inspector; M B Naghten Monaghan Militia; J O'Brien, J P; Taylour, J P; Ryan, R Mansfield, Kildare Rifles; J Ryan, late 13th Light Dragoons; A Lancaster, R E D; Kirk, Lentaigne, Burge, 59th; W J Corbett, Wm Hacket, Roscommon Regiment; Fausset, 76th; Sandham, R H A; W H Watson, R H A; Hutchinson, R M; T Van Straubenzee, R H A; Caldwell, Royal Dragoons; Edward G Barton, Francis Lowe, W Trench Johnson, Aylmer, Robert O'Hara, J Gibson, Geale, Rogers, Q C; W C King, L Bolton, Hartigan, W G Mulville, W Brophy, C Curtis, 14th; E H Carson, W M Brereton, L Flood, D L; E H Melhado, Fitzgerald, Creagh, 50th; James L Naper, G F Dunne, Secretary Royal Hospital; J Cowley, E Boyce, J P; J C Beatty, Naper, D L; F Nolan, J N Coates, L Waldron, D L, M P; G Malony, Fitzgerald, R W Boyle, Reeves, G H Rolleston, R N Bird, 20th; J Wilkin Barrington, R A; H C L de Stackpole, 20th; C Kelly, Q C; T G Battersby, Glencross, 20th; W J Pepper, Gore, 3rd Light Dragoons; H C Wilkin, R D Persse, Fetherstonhaugh, Wall, C Howard, C J Ottley, Cholmely, Grenadier Guards; D Cornel, 3rd Light Dragoons; Barton, D R Plunkett, H Cuthbertson, 88th; B Winthrop, 15th King's Hussars; P Houghton, J P, D L; R Dunne, J P; S Hardy, H J Loughran, LL B; W A Irwin, 11th; F J Heath, Sub-Inspector; Denigan, D L; M O'Donnel, Berkeley, Q C; R C Reade; R J Berkeley, Q C; Bennett, D L; Thunder, D L; H H Woods, D L; Boyd, D L; A Boyle, Wingfield Verner, D Mahony, Gilson, Lieutenant 22nd; C Bianconi, Naghten, 93rd Roscommon Regiment; J Kirk, J A Phillips, J S Butler, S O'Connor, Bianconi, jun; Sivall, Royal Marines; J J H Carbery, 14th; Osborne Hilliard, West, 76th; J H Talbot, D L; W H Davis, Fogarty, M'Elroy, F Sadleir, Tipperary Militia; M N Wall, C T G Ormsby, Greene, Harris, Q C; S Crosthwaite, Wilson, W C Powyss, 22nd; R A Denny, 22nd; E M Cookesley, 22nd; H Rowan, R A; W H Greer, Waterford Artillery Militia; Lalor, D L; O'Connell, Wheble, H Fitzgibbon, H Scovell. J J Mills, 5th Royal Lancashire Regiment; Kane, Q C; G Peacocke, Barron; C Jones, 20th; J Burke, D F Barry, J H Owen, C Fraser, 76th; Munro, 76th; E Bullen, M J Barry, R Ferguson, C Whyte, J R Rowland, T Moriarty, B O'Loghlin, C Gaussen, J F Hughes, Drake, J B Jukes, Murland, Hutton, J P, D L; Owen, J H Otway, L C; J R D'Olier, E M'Dermott, J C Whyte, Blakeney, Crown Solicitor Galway; Whyte, J M Fitzgerald, Fortescue, Forster, 76th; A D Grier, 89th; W H Cooper, Lieutenant Stafford, Light Infantry; W H Unett, 3rd Light Dragoons; H H Hooke, 45th; J E Walsh, Q C; E Digges LaTouche, H C Plunkett; Moffit, Lieutenant 1st West India Regiment; Harris, 20th; E Sullivan, Q C; Brownrigg, P F White, Daniel O'Connell; Murray, Lieutenant Antrim Rifles; J Mullins, R L Watson, G Fothergill, W G Mulville, James S Hawkins, D Kelly, 93rd Roscommon Regiment; H C Lloyd, 93rd Roscommon Regiment; R Tarletan, K C Militia; J E Cairnes, Professor T C D; Macartney, 76th; Boyd, D L, M P; H Archdall, 20th; C Williams, St John Braddell, Austin, 76th; M Cross, A Reilly, Westmeath Rifles; P Lawless, H B Johnston, E Power, J P; R J Lane, Q C; R W Beachey, 76th; L Macafee, J R Barry, M J Brady, E C Magenis, Antrim Rifles; F Hatchell, W F Ebbs, Westmeath Rifles; J B Murphy, J C Coffey, R Meekins, W L Pretyman, W A Dixon, East Middlesex Militia; W Fitzgibbon, E Swigg, W H Newell, LL D; B Plummer, R C Clarke, Waterford Artillery; J Clarke, County Inspector; P J Keenan, M Thompson, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia; C A Keogh, J P; Royal Queen's County Rifles; B L Guinness, H Leigh, Lieutenant 22nd; A Manders, J Meldon, Quinan, E M Dunne, V Colthurst, Macdonnell, Wilson, D L; G O Malley, E Clements, B Gardiner, J. Kell, Leitrim Rifles; E. Bishop, 92nd; Roe, R S Johnson, Daniell, Leach, R E; J G Rathborne, A J Cliff, D L; S Egan, 20th; G. Filkington, T C; R Armstrong, Q C; Tenison, N Barron, Geoghegan, Derby Rifles; B L Fleming, O'Reilly, D L; A R Carroll, Thos F Callaghan, C Mullins, M'Evoy, Meyler, D D; T H Burke, Dublin Castle; John L O'Ferrall, Commissioner of Police; E Jordan, J Waddy, J P; J C Neligan, A Close, D Ruttledge, Galway Militia; M'Clintock, Royal Tyrone Fusiliers; W N Hancock, LL D; M P Darcy, M W O'Reilly, D L; T R Crawford, Williams, M A Hayes, Comyn, Blake, H Irvine, A Conolly, J P; A J Ferrier, H Reade, Paymaster, the Barrackmaster of the Curragh; the Crown Solicitor, F H Lowry; J S Hume, Dunshaughlin.

Army.

The Government having granted permission for the erection of the memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, at the entrance to Brompton-barracks, Chatham, where the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers are stationed, the necessary works for raising the monument have been commenced. The site of the memorial will be on the piece of ground at the eastern entrance to the barracks, and the memorial itself is intended to be one of the finest erections of the kind raised in this country, several thousand pounds having been subscribed for a monument which shall be no less an honour to the brave men to whose memory it will be raised than worthy of the corps to which they belonged. The designs are very costly and elaborate, and include a lofty centre arch, with smaller openings at the side, the whole surmounted by a large vase. The names of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea will be inscribed on the memorial.

Admiralty orders were received at Chatham on Tuesday, directing the bounty now paid to recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to be reduced from £5 to £4, with a free kit as before. This has been decided upon in consequence of the several divisions being up to their full strength. Recruiting, however, is still to be proceeded with.

It is stated that the Government propose to erect a cavalry barrack at Colchester, and that the site will be the parade ground on the military road. Colonel Bloomfield, commandant of the camp at Colchester, has been promoted to a command in Dublin, and will accordingly relinquish the appointment which he at present holds. The force in camp is now about 2,600 men.

Navy.

Rear Admiral Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., hoisted his flag on board the Royal Albert, 121, Captain Lacon, in Plymouth Sound, on Monday.

The screw steamship Nile, 90, Captain E. K. Barnard, at Devonport, was placed in No. 3 dock, Keyham, on Monday. She will be out of the hands of the shipwrights about the 9th of March. Rearl Admiral Milne is daily expected to join her.

The Emerald, in Plymouth Sound, was to hoist the flag of Admiral Milnes on Tuesday, and will sail to the West Indies as temporary flag ship, on the 12th February. She is being fitted out up harbour at present.

The Perseverance screw, Commander E. R. Power, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, from the Channel Islands, where she has been employed in the relief of troops.

The Queen, 86, screw, Captain Hillyar, at Portsmouth, bent sails on Tuesday, and will shortly proceed out of harbour to Spithead.

Admiralty instructions were on Tuesday received by Commodore the Hon. James Drummond, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, requiring the whole of the 1st and 2nd class naval recruits, at present on board the receiving ship Fisgard, to be transmitted to Portsmouth for distribution in various ships belonging to the fleet.

Mr. R. S. Frazer, who superintended the operations of the floating factory, the Chasseur, in the Crimea, has been promoted to the post of Manager of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, under the direction of Mr. John Anderson.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Charles J. Carey to the Queen; Lieut. Henry F. Nicholson to the Cambridge; Lieut. J. H. Hatchard to the Impregnable; Lieut. Edward J. Jermain to the Excellent; Lieut. John Shortt to the Melpomene; Lieut. Robert Willcox to the Hawke; Lieut. Robert Sterne to the Argus; George H. Newbury, third-class assistant engineer, to the Fisgard, for service in the Firefly; Robert Spiers, acting third-class assistant engineer to the Industry; R. L. Crompton and Noel F. S. Digby, midshipmen, to the Emerald; Albert J. O'Rouke, naval cadet, to the Cadmus; and Arthur Thomas, master's assistant, to the Cumberland.

The Magistracy.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Sir John Bradstreet, Bart. (President of the Society of St Vincent De Paul), to be a magistrate for the county of Dublin.—*Evening Mail.*

THE NEW OPPOSITION.

A supplemental list of adherents to the new Opposition has been issued. At the head of it are the Lords Kenmare and Castlerosse, the latter being an enemy actually in Lord Palmerston's camp. Sir Henry Winston Barron and some of the O'Connells (Daniel the Younger and James) have also joined, so that the party may be looked upon as having already acquired a certain consistence. The distribution of the favours of the Irish Government, to which we have elsewhere adverted, will, no doubt, help the movement, which is further encouraged by a rumour that dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet. In this latter case the wish is probably father to the thought; but that there is a split in the Administration—that is, a split off of the Brady-Carlisle faction from the English portion of the Government—Lord Palmerston may assure himself. It is a sound maxim in military surgery to amputate damaged limbs at the earliest possible moment, and upon the field. If that be not done, even a very sound constitution will often sink under the shock of a comparatively trifling wound.—*Evening Mail.*

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office, in anticipation of the mail due in London, *via* Marseilles, on the 21st inst.:—

BOMBAY, DEC. 29.—Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅜d.; on China, 222½ rupees. Freights, 20 to 25. Money easy.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.—Five days after the departure, Exchange on London, 2s. 0⅞d. to 2s. 1⅛d. Imports improving. Freights unchanged. Funds improved.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 27TH.—All quiet. Trade flourishing. Exchange on London, 6⅛.

HONGKONG, DEC. 15.—Freights worse. Trade dull. Exchange on London, 4s. 10½d.

CANTON, DEC. 15.—Limited transactions in tea. Japan trade increased.

BATAVIA DEC. 24.—Trade dull.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 23.—Cotton market dull. Stock scarce. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d. Freights to London and China in request.

MANILLA, DEC. 10.—Hemp and sugar fallen. Exchange on London, 2s. 3½d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"The prohibitions will not be abolished before July, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of 30 or 25 per cent., which, with the advantages granted to French industry, will be quite sufficient to allow competition before taking any definite resolution. The Emperor has decided to hear the opinion of the principal manufacturers.

VERONA, 17TH.—The Austro-Sardinian Commissioner, for the regulation of the boundary line, has already held three meetings. The Austrian Custom Officers have been re-inforced by military, in order to avert the provocation from the other side of the frontiers.

FRANCE—THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The suppression of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of France is positively denied by the *Globe's* Paris correspondent.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Globe* also mentions a rumour to the effect that Russia has suddenly made overtures to Austria for the renewed subjugation of Hungary.

The desertion of a whole battalion of Hungarians, consisting of 600 men, is confirmed. They are in barracks at Cremeen, where they are gladly received.

RUSSIA.

Despatches have been received, stating that the Czar views with great regret the revolutionary tendency of the policy which the Emperor is likely to adopt and it is a fact which may be relied on that a marked change has already taken place in the relations between the two Courts.

The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following:—"The attitude of Russia and Prussia merits examination. It is said that they were both drawing towards Austria, and that those Powers would unite in opposing French tendencies in Italy. Austria desires the restoration of the Dukes, and the restitution of Romagna to the Pope; whilst Russia and Prussia do not think that the restoration is possible."

It is stated that 30,000 French troops are to be sent to Leghorn, the Mediterranean Railway Company having received orders to hold themselves in readiness to convey this number. A Brussels paper says a telegram has been received at Athens from Crete, which affirms that 100 families of the Cavea have claimed the protection of the French, and embraced the religion of the west.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 18.—Several cannon and a large quantity of ammunition were found in the forts of Tetuan. The Moors showed an intention of attacking the Spanish position, but a few cannon shots sufficed to repulse them. Every preparation has been made for passing the river and advancing on Tetuan.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON. JAN. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 103 Ministers and 19 Opposition members. The Portuguese Government has declared its belief that all ports of the Brazils are infected with yellow fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Globe* says we have reason to believe that the Address in the House of Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech, will be moved by Mr. St. Aubyn M.P., and seconded by Lord Henley, M.P.

TOWER HAMLETS.

This afternoon a deputation waited on the Home Secretary, for the purpose of urging the claims of the electors to a division of the borough into two parts, each having two representatives.

Sir G. C. Lewis said a strong feeling prevailed amongst a large portion of the community, that large as London was, it was already well and sufficiently represented, and he daresay any large additions to its representation would not be well received. He mentioned this only as a circumstance which must be taken into consideration.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The half-yearly meeting was held yesterday—report unanimously adopted.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.—£70,618. Increase, £4,466.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 18.—There was a dull market for all kinds, and a clearance was not made.—Beasts, 1,811; sheep, 5,773; calves, 123. Best beef, 7d. to 7½d.; middling, 6d. to 6½d.; inferior, 4d. to 8d.; best wedders, 8d. to 8½d.; middling, 7½d. to 7¾d.; ewes, 6d. to 7d.; calves, 7d. to 8d.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, JAN. 18.—Bald's Report—At today's market a limited attendance, and a small business. Wheat and flour only saleable in retail at a reduction of 6d. per 240lbs on foreign, and 1s. per sack on Callao. Barley—Malting qualities firmly held for full prices. Oats quite neglected. Beans and peas—Sales difficult at a reduction of 6d. per 280lbs. Oatmeal the turn against sellers. Indian corn—18s. 6d. for yellow, and 21s. for white.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JAN. 18.—No. 1, 56s. 6d. to 56s. 9d. mixed numbers warrants, 57s. 6d. to 57s, 9d.; mixed numbers makers' iron, 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d. Market quiet.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

PRUSSIA.

As it is believed that events in Italy may lead to war between Sardinia and Naples, Prussia prepares by enrolling about 40,000 more recruits than usual. This number is to be immediately raised.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The Steamer Atrato from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at 6-20 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* has eulogistic articles on Garibaldi and Cavour. The return of the latter to power it considers as a proof that an Italian policy will now be permitted and protected from Paris. Venice we may hope to see become again Italian by purchase; but how will Naples fare? The King is acting like those who build little white villas half way up Vesuvius. The article concludes by explaining "how dry must be the elements of combustion laid upon such a kingdom, and how readily will they catch fire when Cavour will bring his king-like influence close up to the frontier."

Messrs. Rose Duff & Company, have been appointed agents for Lloyd's, at Demerara, and Messrs. Kuster & Company, agents at Agnadilla, Porto Rico.

The Spirit of the Deep has arrived from China with 786,200 lbs., of tea.

At the Parliament meeting of the Mercantile Discount Company, held to-day, the profits from 16th of May to 31st December were stated at £7,922, after allowing for rebate and preliminary expenses, and carrying £1,000 to the Reserve Fund, this sum is reduced to £3,361, out of which a dividend and bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, were declared; £2,272 remain to be carried to the new profit and loss accounts.

The death of the Dowager Lady Cowley, took place yesterday, at noon, while on a visit at Hatfield House.

A meeting of the National Protestant Society was held yesterday evening, to present addresses to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

The inauguration of the Clive monument took place at Shrewsbury yesterday.

The light portion of the Bombay mail is expected to be delivered in London to-day (Thursday), having been brought to Marseilles by a French steamer, in advance of the regular mail packet.

The *Northern Bee* publishes a letter from a member of the Russian Mission at Pekin. The Chinese have received a large quantity of silver from Russia, and are now able to give their soldiers one-third of their pay in that metal, the paper money having become greatly depreciated.

The Railway Market has reacted with consols. In most of the leading British Stocks there has been a decline.

A prospectus has been issued of the Universal Lime Light Company. The patentees are to receive £16,000 in money, and £44,000 in shares. The light, it is alleged, can be supplied at half the cost of common gas.

The *Times* announces on the best authority, that some progress had been made by Lord Macaulay, towards the completion of another volume of the history of England, and that a portion of the M.S. is fully prepared for publication. Circumstances, however, will delay the publication of any further portion of the history.

A present has been sent from the Government to the Viceroy in Egypt, in acknowledgement of the services rendered in facilitating the passage of the British troops through that country.

Lord Palmerston was expected to attend a meeting of the Southampton Athenæum on Sunday night, but at the last moment a letter of apology was received.

Tenders will be received for the freight of 1,637 tons of stores, from the Thames to Hongkong, Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, and Newfoundland.

Tenders are also required for the conveyance of 304 soldiers to Corfu, 120 from Corfu to Trinidad, 90 from Corfu to St. Lucia, 80 from St. Lucia to the Thames, and 162 from Trinidad to the Thames. Government likewise want vessels to take 409 tons of railway iron, to Kurrachee.

FIRE AT THE CURRAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A fire of an alarming nature broke out at the officers servant's hut in D. Square, on the night of the 17th inst., about 9 o'clock; the wind being very high at the time, fears were entertained that the huts adjoining would have taken fire also; but, by the prompt arrival of the fire-screens and engines of the brigade, under the command of Lieutenant James Pettigrew, the fire was got under, with only the loss of the hut in which it commenced. The origin of the fire is not known.

CHANGE OF GARRISON.—ATHLONE, WEDNESDAY, 18.—Major Newton's battery Royal Horse Artillery, from Longford, arrived in this garrison to-day, and has taken up its quarters in the Artillery Barracks, now nearly six months occupied by a company of the 59th Regiment; moved to Galway.

Colonel Goodenough, C.B., has received intimation of the intended removal of the Depot Battalion to Mullingar, preparatory to the establishment of head-quarters here of Artillery, for which arm of the service Athlone is to become a great central depot.

THE PLEASURES OF WILD FOWL SHOOTING.—Late on Monday evening last Sir F. Hughes's shooting bunt was capsized bottom upward, in a squall, whilst crossing Cull Channel, and, but for the watchfulness of the revenue guard stationed at Rosslare Fort, who witnessed the accident, and rendered immediate assistance, loss of life must have followed. As it is, a valuable piece of property was lost.—a fine staunchion gun now lies at the bottom of this deep channel, from which, we presume, the barnacle do not desire its exhumation.—*Wexford Constitution.*

THE LATE MURDER IN WESTMEATH.—On the 10th of October last, when returning from the fair of Castlepollard. Thomas Geraghty, of Lacken Wood, was brutally and inhumanly set upon and murdered, and his body thrown into Lough Deveragh, near Coolare, the seat of Sir Richard Pakenham. The supposed murderers escaped for the time the vigilance of the police, but two of them were taken in a coal pit in Wales, and lodged in Mullingar goal. Kennedy, the third person, made his escape from the colliery, while his two companions in crime, Geraghty and Fagan, were being captured. Upon information, however, obtained by the indefatigable exertions of our excellent magistrate, J. S. Cronin, Esq., two of the Castlepollard constabulary, who had been so successful on the first occasion, were again despatched to Wales, where they succeeded in arresting Hugh Kennedy, and they arrived with him in custody in this city last evening en route to Mullingar.

At the last ball at the Tuileries, it was remarked that several ladies, and among them the Princess de Metternich, the Princess Murat, and Mme. Aguado, appeared without crinoline, and with dresses rather short in the waist, somewhat in the style of those of the first Empire.

DR. BOWYER.—It appears from a perusal of the ancient states of the order, that Mr. Bowyer, on being nominated by Pope Pius IX. a knight of the Maltese Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was obliged to take the customary oath of celibacy, as well as those of poverty and obedience. The former portion of the oath, of course, settles the question as to the succession of the baronetcy, to which he at present stands heir, and which must devolve on him upon his father's death; the oath of obedience he is already doing his best to fulfil; but the profession of poverty, we imagine, will be found by the worthy M.P. for Dundalk to be somewhat incompatible with the position of a member of Parliament in the latter half of the nineteenth century, who, in spite of the recent repeal of the property qualification, is still expected to appear in St. Stephen's, decently habited in a respectable hat and coat, and continuations to match, as becomes his rank as an English gentleman.

DROGHEDA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening last, to receive the report of the outgoing directors and elect officers for the ensuing year. His Worship, P. Byrne, Esq., Mayor, presided, in the absence of the president, James M'Cann, Esq., M.P., who sent a note of apology for his non-attendance. The secretary (John Shaw, Esq.,) read the report, which was proposed for adoption by John T. Rowland, Esq., solicitor, and seconded by James Bell, Esq., and carried unanimously. The report showed the institution to be in a very favourable and improving condition, both as regard lectures, library, and funds, having a large balance to their credit in the Belfast Banking Company's hands there, and in the library department upwards of 4,000 volumes lent out during the year.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Four o'Clock.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces that M. Amedee Theerry has been nominated Senator, and M. de Lavenay Councillor of State.

BOMBAY MAILS.

The Valetta, with above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 8 o'clock this morning. Mails left for London at 10. Letters on Saturday.

LONDON THURSDAY.—Bank rate raised ½ per cent.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JAN. 19.—Firsts, 120s.; seconds, 117s.; thirds, 111s.; fourths, 106s.; fifths, 92s.; sixths, 70s. 300 firkins in market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Sales probably about 8,000 or more. Market firm. Imports 11,270, previously 80,342.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 19.—Supply of beasts moderate, and the beef trade rules less active at a decline of 2d per 8lbs.; sheep moved off slowly at Monday's reduction, and calves fully supported that day's value; in pigs no change; beef, 3s 2d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8lbs, &c.; beasts, 1,022; foreign, 182; cows, 136; sheep, 2,894; foreign 700; calves, 178; foreign, 104; pigs, 312.

GLASGOW IRON.—No. 1, 55s. 6d to 56s; mixed Nos, warrants, 56s. 6d to 57s; mixed Nos, makers, 55s. 6d to 55s. 9d; No. 3, 55s. 3d to 55s. 6d. Market depressed.

CORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 19.—White wheat. 24s. 3d. to 27s. 0d.; red, 24s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.; barley, 18s. 0d. to 20s 0d; oats, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.

SHIPPING

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Nil. Sailed—Mary, Bristol.
WATERFORD.—Gipsey, Liverpool; Killarney, (s.), Cork; Juvenia, (s.), Bristol; Courot. (s.), Milford. Sailed—City of Paris, Milford.
BELFAST.—Sardus, Ibrails.

DINNER TO LORD DERBY.—The Mayor of Liverpool has invited the Earl of Derby and several of the principal magnates of South Lancashire to dine with him at the Town-hall, Liverpool. The date of the dinner is not at present announced.

RARE DOMESTIC EVENT.—We find the following in a Scottish paper:—"At Silverhillocks, Gamrie, the wife of Charles Wilson, of twin daughters—one born on the 31st of December, 1859—the other on January 1, 1860."

MORE DRUNKENNESS.—A poor man named Rielly was savagely beaten in a drunken row, with bludgeons, &c., on the 8th instant, near Bangor, Erris. This locality was very recently the scene of a melancholy accident with a gun, which was likewise the result of drunkenness.

NEW POTATOES.—Some very early and forward potatoes have been sent us from Mr. M'Closkey's of Tannamullin, Maghera, county Derry, the very best we have yet seen. Many of them are considerably larger than pigeon's eggs, and are extremely promising specimens of what can be done with care and attention.—*Northern Whig.*

ADULTERATION OF BRANDY IN FRANCE.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police at Rouen two days back tried M. Dumesnil, a spirit merchant of that place, for having sold as brandy a mixture of water and alcohol distilled from corn and coloured with burnt sugar. It was admitted that the mixture was of the customary strength, but the public prosecutor maintained that it was a fraud to colour such mixtures and sell them as brandy. The defendant pleaded that it was the custom of the trade to use burnt sugar to give corn spirit a darkish colour, and that the difference in the price was sufficient to show that it could not be wine brandy. The tribunal, however, declared that to sell for brandy spirits coming from corn and coloured with burnt sugar was illegal, and condemned Dumesnil to pay a fine of sixteen francs, and also ordered the confiscation of the spirit seized.—*Galignani.*

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 9th, says:—"Prince Bariatinskii arrived here yesterday morning by an express train on the Moscow Railway, and alighted at the winter Palace, where the apartments formerly occupied by the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor, had been prepared for him. His Imperial Highness now resides at the Anitchkov Palace. It was Dournov, aide de camp to the Emperor and grandson of Marshal Prince Volkonskii, who was sent with the baton of marshal to Prince Bariatinskii, and they met at about 200 verstes (⅝ths of a mile each) from Stavropol. Yesterday the new marshal went with the Emperor to the Michel riding-school to be present at the parade. The Semenovskii regiment was on duty, and the Emperor, taking the command in person, paid the usual military honours to the Prince. The marshal was affected to tears, and advanced towards the Emperor, who opened his arms to receive him, and they embraced in the warmest manner. Every one present was moved by the scene."

MR. MASSEY O'GRADY.—In reference to the paragraph from the *Cork Examiner*, which we published on Monday, the *Limerick Reporter* of Tuesday says:—"We can assure the *Cork Examiner* that there is not a syllable of truth in the above statement. There has been no discovery whatever of Mr. H. Massey O'Grady. It is firmly believed he is alive. There have been no persons arrested on suspicion of his "murder." Four men were arrested in Galbally, on Dr. Murphy, the coroner's warrant, and escorted in custody to the county Limerick gaol on Thursday, where they at present remain—not for Mr. Hugh Massey O'Grady's alleged murder, but for the murder of a farmer at Galbally, the particulars of which have been already announced in our columns. Nothing has been as yet known concerning the disappearance of Mr. O'Grady by the authorities of the county or city of Limerick, and the statement to the effect that his dead body has been found, and persons arrested for his murder, is altogether untrue."

FINEA FAIR, JAN. 17.—This was the most crowded fair of stock, I have seen for the last couple of months. Horses—The supply more than abundant. Farmers' hacks, fit to plough, sold briskly at £8 10s to £15, a few of a better class at £18 to £25. Pigs—The supply unlimited; fat pigs, 48s to 52s per cwt.; slips and stores, 35s to 60s; sheep, 30s to 50s; calves, 50s to £4 10; one and a-half year olds £5 to £7; two and a-half do., £7 to £11; milch cows, £7 to £15. This was vastly a better fair than Granard yesterday, and although called the fair of Finea, it is in reality the fair of Kilgola.

DUNDALK JANUARY FAIR—DUNDALK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.—This fair was held to-day, and notwithstanding the fact that a drizzling rain continued to fall continuously throughout the morning and afternoon; and the roads were anything at all but favourable, yet, with the exception of sheep alone, the supply of stock was good. Some of the best specimens of beef were exhibited by the gentlemen who usually attend our fair, and the buying was active from an early hour, everything prime still holding stiff prices. Fully 60s. for 112lbs may be noted as the general figure for best, 45s, to 55s. for second-class beef. A lot of beeves were disposed of by Mr. Bernard Coleman, of Ballybarrack, I believe, at £22 per head. Mr. Bernard Neany, of Whiterath obtained £23 per head for another lot, that a victualler pronounced "stunners." Mr. Kiernan, of Newtowndarver, sold a lot of two-year old heifers to Mr. George Henry, victualler, of this town, at £16 each. Mr. John Tuite, of Bragganstown, refused £17 10s. each for a lot of three-year olds. Mr. Bell, of Lurgan, asked £25 each for a splendid lot of bullocks. Mr. Taaffe, of Louth, sold a lot of bullocks at £18 15s. each. A good deal of store cattle were brought up before twelve o'clock, at the rates of late fairs. Yearling beasts were had from £3 to £4 10s. Of springers and strippers the supply was moderate, and the quality hardly mediocre. One was sold at £15 on the way to the fair, and the highest figure I observed given in the square was £12 10s. In the sheep department business was over very early, a few of the Dundalk dealers having purchased all that were offered. Mr. Kernan, of Capragh, sold a lot of ewes at 44s. each. Messrs. Daniel Byrne and Thomas Murphy bought some few lots. Wedder mutton was value for 7½d. per lb.; ewes, 6½d. per lb. I have seldom observed a larger fair of swine. Some pigs went as high as £9 each, and the demand for finished meated pigs for the English trade was brisk in the extreme. An upward tendency in the price of bacon was evident, it went to fully 55s. per cwt. of 120lbs., and in most cases might be set down as 9s. per score. An immense trade was done in bacons, stores, and suckers; but more particularly the two former classes. Up to the hour of posting my last depatch nothing worth remark has occurred in the horse fair.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN BOND.—The following is an account of the stock of coffee in the bonded warehouses in Liverpool up to the 31st December, 1859:—From the British territories in India, 307,395lb; British West India Islands, 776,415; from foreign countries, 1,584,473lb. Total, 2,668,283lb.—*Customs Bill of Entry of Liverpool.*

PRIEST'S PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The directors return their sincerest thanks to Loftus A. Bryan, Esq., 27, Pembroke-road Dublin, and Upton House, County Wexford; executor of his late brother, Denis Meade Bryan, Esq., for his prompt payment of a legacy of £50 bequeathed by that gentleman in aid of the funds of the society.

THOMASTOWN BENEVOLENT LOAN FUND.—For upwards of twenty years, the late lamented Archdeacon of Ossory was trustee and treasurer of the above Loan Fund, and with philanthropic kindness watched and worked it, aided by his curate as honorary secretary. It afforded him true pleasure to assist, through its means, the humble but industrious inhabitants of the district, and to encourage in them habits of industry, punctuality, and economy. Many small farmers, dealers, and artisans have been kindly helped on and put in the way of earning an honest livelihood by means of the timely assistance rendered by the considerate treasurer. He granted the borrowers advantages which no other Loan Fund in Ireland has done, by giving them six months for the repayment of the debt, and not requiring the first instalment for six weeks after issuing the loan. From the accounts of the society for the year just ended, it appears that from the commencement of its operations 11,269 small sums have been issued, amounting to £36,354; and that out of this large sum there has been only one bad debt of £4, which occurred during the famine. This statement speaks well for the honesty of the borrowers, as well as for the cautious care of the managers. The successful working of this benevolent society was a source of gratification to the mind of the lamented archdeacon, whose works of faith and labours of love abounded in the neighbourhood, where his loss is now deeply deplored.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE BISHOP OF CORK AND PRAYER MEETINGS.—His lordship has prohibited the clergymen, and a dignitary of the Established Church who had attended the foregoing in the Athenæum last week, from attending for the future. In the concluding remarks of the letter he addressed to them, he states that he has not decided whether he shall take proceedings against them for it or not. The meetings are similar to those held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, London, and Down and Connor, and those in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin. The step taken by his lordship has given general dissatisfaction amongst those attending them. The immense hall of the Cork Athenæum, capable of holding upwards of two thousand persons, has been, and still is, literally crammed every day.

ADDRESSES TO MICHAEL O'SHAUGHNESSY, ESQ., Q.C., LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY OF MAYO.—(From our own Correspondent).—Three most gratifying addresses have been presented to the above-named gentleman, who has been removed, some time since, to the county Clare, at his own request. One address proceeded from the magistrates of the county, and was signed by all the respectable gentry therein; another from the solicitors and barristers practising in the different courts of the county; and another from the several grand juries of the different divisions of the county—viz., Castlebar, Ballina, and Ballinrobe—all which contain expressions of regret at his leaving, and pass high encomiums on his conduct as a judge and as a magistrate.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SHOP.—A few nights ago an attempt was made to blow up the shop belonging to Mr. Greenfield, horse-nail maker, at Hart's Hill, Dudley. Mr. Greenfield unites with his trade of a nail maker that of a brewer and beerhouse keeper, and on the night in question he was up later than usual, engaged in running the wort off. Between twelve and one o'clock he thought he heard a noise in his nail shop, and went to ascertain the cause. He discovered that a round hole had been cut in the woodwork of the shop, and that a bag, containing about 7lb. of gunpowder, had been thrown in through the opening thus made. The would-be perpetrators of the outrage had evidently bestowed a great amount of care upon their preparations, and but for their disturbance by Mr. Greenfield, must inevitably have been successful. The bag containing the powder was in appearance a meal bag, and to it was attached a stay-lace, by which it was thrown into the shop, through the hole above referred to. To another portion of the bag one end of a safety fuse, and 23 feet in length, was attached—a length description of fuse which would give ample time for the miscreants to make their escape. The house is separated from the nail shop by a narrow passage, and it was doubtless through this passage that a retreat was precipitately made. No clue has yet been obtained to the villains, who were compelled to leave all their apparatus behind them; but it is a significant fact that the proprietor of the premises is not a member of the Nailmakers' Union, and the working nailmakers connected with the Union have given notice of an intention to strike for an increase of wages which notice expired, we believe, on Saturday last. Had the explosion taken place, serious consequences to both life and property must have ensued.—*Birmingham Post.*

Sporting Intelligence.

SOUTHERN COURSING CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Draws for the Arnott Challenge Cup, value £65.
Entrance, £3 10s.
Judge—Q. Hawkes, Esq. Slipper—T. Saunders.
Stewards—Thomas H. Hewitt, G. Wise, Sir J. Arnott, M.P.; Lord Lurgan, James Russell, J. Spaight, H. Duggan, P. Sarsfield, J.P.; Dr. Curtis, and J. Hawkes.
Field Stewards—V. Roche, J. Adams, M. Cramer, J.P.; Thomas Woods, M. Longfield, J.P.; J. Moore, G. Purcell, J. Martin, T. H. Broderick, J.P.; and E. Burke, Esqrs.
Slip Steward—James Gollock, Esq.

FIRST TIES.

Mr. Wise's Wild Irish Boy beat Mr. Tanner ns Cœur de Lion.
Mr. Fitzmaurice's Martin Flyn beat Mr. Payne's Peiho.
Lord Lurgan's Master Begly beat Mrs. Beamish's Ben.
Mr. Tanner ns Camilla beat Mr. Scott's Satanella.
Mr. Curling's Sheitan-ka-Bhae beat Mr. Fforde ns Master Gage.
Capt. Dobbyn's Father Tom beat Mr. Manders ns Wee Pet.
Capt. Dobbyn's Maurney Ouloo beat Mr. Foley's Red Han of Ulster.
Mr. Morgan's Meteor beat Lord Lurgan's Lady Oatlands.
Mr. Spaight's Blue Hat beat Mr. Payne's Phœnix Boy.
Mr. Scott ns Black Eagle beat Mr. Wise's Wave.
Mr. Curling's Seven-to-One beat Mr. Roberts' M'Nab.
Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello beat Mr. Russell's Raven.
Mr. Whyte's Windfall beat Colonel Tealon's Longfellow.
Mr. Whyte's West Wind beat Mr. Wilson's Laverock.
Mr. Spaight's Babel beat Mr. Russell's Royalist.
Mr. Morgan's Mad Cap, late Lily of the Valley beat Mr. Foley's Lady le Brewer.

SECOND TIES.

Wild Irish Boy beat Master Flynn.
Master Bayley beat Camilla.
Sheitan-ka-Bhae beat Father Tom.
Maurney Ouloo beat Meteor.
Blue Hat beat Black Eagle (un).
Seven-to-one beat Othello.
Windfall beat Babel (un).
West Wind beat Mad Cap.

WESTMEATH FOXHOUNDS.—The meet on Saturday last was at Donore, the seat of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable prospect of the day, a large field was in attendance. Contrary to the usual practice, the hounds were thrown into the Lake Cover, and soon after a fine dog fox showed in advance, going as if he looked like business. Skirting the Hill Cover, he headed at once along the valley for Knockbody, taking a good but very stiff line, and giving the horseman a capital start, which one and all seemed determined fully to maintain. After going at first-rate pace for about a couple of miles, he wheeled to the left, and took the rising ground to Mornington, right through the Rock Cover, where he did not wait to drop his card, and crossed the road to the right for the earth of Pulnagorth, passed round the hill, and made to the Gane Cover, where there was a check for about five minutes, and, we suspect, to the entire satisfaction of both horses and riders. The gallant master then made for the Clan-Hugh, and in less than "no time," again the crash of music rang through the woods, and away he went at a killing pace through the lands of Wilson's Hospital, across the flat of Fulmort, to the lawn of Soho House, and into Ballinacloon, where, skirting the Bog Cover, he gallantly faced the open country again, and was finally run to ground at the Railway Bank near Rathgany. Here the work of digging out the hunted fox was re-commenced, and continued energetically for some two hours with fruitless result. Hounds, after a long and severe run, have a just right to their reward; but a fox that has run well, and won his life by his courage and straightforwardness, has also a claim to consideration; and we cannot help saying that, apart from the loss of time which it involves, the practise is a doubtful one in any way you view it. Although it rained heavily, the scent lay well, particularly in the latter part of the run. The men who lived all through were Messrs. Napper, P. Nugent and that first-classveter an "the Younger Murray." Along withthese were to be seen Mr. O. Eivers, and James Shiel on one of Captain Nugent's horses; and close up were the military contingent, Major Douglas and Mr. Machell. On the whole, we may fairly record this to have been a capital day's sport.

KILKENNY HUNT.—There was an admirable day's sport on Monday. The meet was at Mullinavat, and a capital attendance took place; Tipperary and Waterford supplying each a full quota, and even Wexford being well represented on the occasion. They trotted to Killeen covert, but, to their great surprise, drew it blank; next at Kyleagh wood, and again at Coolmine, the same ill-luck attended their efforts. This was rather disheartening; but fickle fortune changed at the next trial, and going on half a mile, at Sir John Power's Gorse, no sooner had the hounds been put in, than a rattling fox went away at a racing pace, and took them in a few minutes to the village of Ballyhale; turned then to the right, and back to Coolmine wood, where, after a few rings in the wood, he left as if intending to visit Ballyhale once more, but shortly swerved to the right, and passing by Castlebanya, went as straight as an arrow to Coolnahaw covert. Finding no shelter there, he left immediately, and led them a long dance over a fine grass country, to Woodstock, where, the earths being open, as a visit there was never anticipated, as sporting a fox as ever ran found refuge, and lives to "run another day." It was nine miles from point to point, and the time an hour and twenty minutes. Out of a field of seventy who were at the find, not more than ten were "to the fore" at the finish. All had got enough—some perhaps too much—of the sport for the day, and they then separated for home.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—20th, Kennel; 23d, Ballykilmurry; 27th, Pallas Gate; 30th, Ballycowan Castle—At eleven.
Mr. Charles Cooper's Hounds — 20th, Earlsfield—At eleven.
The Carlow and Island Hunt—19th, Ferns; 21st, Cooper Hill—At eleven.
The Clonmel Hounds—19th, Minorstown; 23d, Grange Chapel; 26th, Seskin Gate; 30th, Kenilworth—At eleven.
The Curraghmore Fox Hounds—20th, Dangan Bridge—At eleven.
The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—20th, the Grange; 23d, Riverstown Castle; 26th, Lisnullen Decoy; 31st, Rathfy—At twelve.
The Castlepollard Harriers—20th, Ballyknock; 23d, Kilpatrick; 26th, Clonkill—At half-past eleven.
Mr. Dennis' Fox Hounds—20th, Castle-grove; 24th, Moate Park, Roscommon; 27th, Tobermore; 31st, Hollymount—At eleven.
The Derry Hounds—19th, Granshaw; 23d, Tullyalley; 26th, Drumahoe; 30th, Burt.
The Fermanagh Hounds—20th, the Kennel; 24th, Thompson's Bridge; 27th, Ratona; 31st, the Kennel—At eleven.
The Greenane Hounds—20th, Garryhakin; 24th, Donaskea Police Barrack; 27th, Russelstown; 31st, Damerville—At eleven.
County Galway Hunt—19th, Crumlin; 21st, Dalystown; 24th, Lavally; 27th, Belville; 31st, Dunsandle—At eleven.
The Iveagh Hunt—21st, Donaconey; 24th, Garvaghy, 28th, Banbridge; 31st, Ashfield.—At half-past eleven.
The Kildare Hunt—19th, Straffan; 21st, Moat of Ardscull; 24th, Kilcock; 26th, Davidstown; 26th, Rathcoole; 31st, Naas—At eleven.
The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—20th, Cherryfield; 23d, Bellegroye; 27th, Hybla; 30th, Mount Henry—At eleven.
The Kilkenny Hunt—20th, Three Bridges; 23d, Farmley Gate; 25th, the Club-house; 27th, Mount Loftus—At a quarter to eleven.
The Killultagh Harriers—21st, Whinny Hill; 25th, Smith's (Pitmeave); 28th, Knockcairn — At half-past eleven.
The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—20th, Lacken; 24th, John Gill's hall-door; 27th, Oldtown; 31st, Artillery Barracks—At twelve.
Mr. Longworth's Hounds—21st, Benown; 25th, Jamestown; 28th, Shurrock; 31st, Correen—At half-past ten.
The Louth Hounds—20th, Laggan Bridge; 23d, Glenmore; 26th, Pepperstown Cross; 28th, Stephenstown—At eleven.
The Lissadel Harriers—20th, Two-mile Stone, Dublin road—At eleven.
The Mayo Harriers — 20th, Balla; 24th, Hollybrook Gate; 27th, Purtagh; 31st, Brize Castle—At eleven.
The Mallow Harriers—19th, Ballinamona; 23d, Glandone; 26th, Barrett's Castle; 30th, Burnfort—At eleven.
The Meath Hounds—20th, Mulhuddart; 21st, Slane; 23d, Crossakeil; 24th, Corbalton Hall; 27th, Summerhill; 28th, Philpotstown; 31st, Loughcrew—At eleven
The Muskerry Hounds—20th, Coolmore Gate—At half-past ten.
The Ormond Hounds—20th, South Hill; 24th, Elm Hill; 27th, Burriswood; 31st, Lodge—At eleven.
The Queen's County Hounds—20th Kilmaroney—At eleven.
The Route Harriers—20th, Croagh; 24th, Beardiville Gate; 27th, Kilraughts; 31st, Causeway—At half-past eleven.
The Thurles Harriers—19th, Lisheen Castle; 23d, Gortnahalla; 26th, Rathleasty; 30th, Pallas—At eleven.
The Westmeath Hounds—19th, Tudbotstown; 21st, Ballynagore; 24th, Lisnabin; 26th, Cross-keys, Ballyfort—At eleven. 28th, Multyfarnham Station—At half-past ten.
The Tipperary Hunt—21st, Ballynure Cross-roads—At eleven.
The Wexford Hunt—20th, Horetown Wood—At half-past ten.
The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—19th, Ballycogley; 23rd, Tagoat; 20th, Siedagh; 30th, the Kennel—At half-past ten.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—The *North Wales Chronicle* says:—"The divers have left the wreck, and all operations are to be suspended for the next two months, the Coastguard remaining in charge. The whole amount of specie recovered is supposed to be about £330,000. It seems doubtful what the amount unrecovered really is; it is said to be from £40,000 to £70,000; but it will be necessary, when operations are renewed, to have more power at work than has been hitherto employed, as the wreck must be dragged asunder, to accomplish which, three or four lumps will be required. To commence operations on that scale now, at this uncertain season, when the divers are so often unable to work, would be very costly, without holding out good prospects of a satisfactory result."

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous!

Foreign Intelligence.
The Great General and National Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Paris from the 17th to the 23rd of June next, when not only animals, but farming imple-
THE GREAT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—MEETING ON TUESDAY.
The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of
COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
YESTERDAY.
YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES
pawn-office of Town Councillor Joseph Montgomery was broken into by night, and robbed of jewellery to a

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—We are inundated with pamphlets. The *opusculomania* has produced, up to this date, 107 *brochures* independent of the huge spawn of pastorals. Villemain's essay is disavowed, in a few polite lines, by the *Debats* declining to endorse his new views. The Government pen is traceable to-day in the latest of these ephemerals, called "Napoleon III. and the Clergy," terse and vigorous, grappling with the real points at issue, and eschewing declamatory rubbish. The greater parts of it is printed in *L'Independance Belge*, every copy of which has borne all day a high premium.

Thiers was said to be hatching something. But the procress of incubation is sadly marred by the following extracts, which have been widely republished.

From *Histoire de la Revolution Française*, 1829, tome x., p. 34:—"The leading men at Rome, partaking of the influence of the 18th century, loudly murmured against a weak and silly Government (*faible et inepte*), and desired the transfer of authority from uninformed and incapable celibataires to men versed in the knowledge of human affairs."

From *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, 1845, tome v. p. 313:—"To restore the Legations to church rule was an utter impossibility (1805) without odious treachery to the Italian (Cisalpine) Commonwealth, which Napoleon I. had founded. Such an act would be to destroy the hopes of the Italians, who looked for independence as in store for their country."

Meantime we have accounts from Florence of a committee formed and now sitting there, principally composed of notables who sat in Pio Nono's own Parliament, 1848, presided over by Count Pompeo Campello; the object of this junta being to procure for the Marches of Ancona and the territory of Ombria the same independence as enjoyed by Romagna.

And, as a corollary to this fact, *L'Univers* complains in a letter from Rome, that recently, when a French detachment issued forth from the Porta del Popolo early for military manœuvres, their eyes were struck by a huge post planted on the road between the Flaminian gate and the Milvian bridge, bearing in large letters—"Limit of papal territory;" a notification which the commanding officer took on himself to remove.

The electoral committees at Milan insist on a pledge ratified by oath from candidates for the united Parliament to oppose any Piedmontese Cabinet that will not make the rescue of Venice from Austria a Government question. The accounts from that tract of North Italy are worse and worse, beggary and disaffection being universal at Vicenza. Count Salvi, just dead, had left all his property in trust to his married brothers, for distribution among the poor people of that town, as "long as a brutal and rapacious Government was to last, and at its removal, which cannot be far distant, then the inheritance reverts to the family." The authorities have interfered with the funeral, and got him interred without any ceremony.

Many distinguished clergymen in Lombardy have remonstrated with General Garibaldi for including them in a sweeping denunciation he lately launched against the clerical order, as being mere Austrian agents, and dead to any love for their country. This outbreak of the general was delivered to the students of Pavia University; and as whatever he does is not done by halves, but thoroughly, he paid back, with full interest, all the accumulated calumnies and abuse he had encountered from that quarter, whether at Naples, or Bavaria, or Ireland. He took care, however, to add there were some exceptions to the prevalent treason in, that caste of Italians.

The opposition in Baden to the Concordat has become so universal that the Duke's Government has been forced to announce its suspension until legally ratified by both Chambers, a contingency it has not the remotest chance of.

A court-martial has just been named to try Captain Chon, of the line-of-battle ship Duqueslin, which in calm water, proceeding under screw out of Brest harbour, touched on a shoal of rock, turned over on its beam-ends, and became a total loss, the guns having run loose, &c., &c. A local pilot was in charge of the helm, but the captain is held responsible.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* is forced to admit that the immense majority of German journals has stamped with approval the policy of Napoleon III. in Italy, traced in his pamphlet and in his letter to the Pope. In the Prussian Parliament, just met for despatch of business, the majority has taken such offence at the interference of the Roman Catholic bishops in the foreign policy of the kingdom, that they have not re-elected the former vice-president, Reichen Sperger, who is supposed to be a clerical partisan.

THE NEW TRADE POLICY OF FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post* writes:—

"The Emperor Napoleon III. is daily occupied in studying the commercial interests which will be affected by the proposed new treaty between England and France, and such modifications in the French tariff as his Majesty's letter to M. Fould shadows forth. The Emperor will personally consult with the leading manufacturing men of France, in order to protect their interests, as far as it is possible to do so, without offending the universal advantages which the new commercial policy of France will create. It is to Mr. Cobden that England and France are indebted for the proposed new commercial treaty between the two nations. That gentleman has rendered most valuable services to the people's interests on both sides of the water; and in doing so, of course, he has acted with the authority of her Majesty's Government. The pending negociations were commenced so far back as August last at Compiegne. The new commercial treaty will probably be concluded between England and France by the end of the present month. In carrying out these commercial reforms, M. Fould, the Minister of State, has also rendered great services, that statesman having ever regarded a revision of the French Customs duties a positive necessity, in order to augment the commerce of this country, and place within the reach of the masses many material benefits and comforts. The concessions on the part of England will be hailed with satisfaction by all who advocate the principles of free trade."

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

The *Independance Belge* has the following:—

"The new Governor of Savoy, M. Orso-Serra, when receiving the official congratulations of the municipality of Chambery, took occasion to state that there never was any question at Turin of ceding Savoy to France. This declaration was received with the more lively satisfaction by the liberal Savoyards, opponents of the cession, from the facts that the reports which had been spread as to the object of Lord Cowley's visit to London had occasioned considerable anxiety amongst them. M. Orso-Serra added, that before his departure from Turin, and after his nomination, he had signified to the members of the Piedmontese Cabinet that he would not accept the post of Governor of Savoy, if there was the remotest intention on their part to abandon the country to France, in exchange for territory in Central Italy.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th contains nothing from Morocco except a despatch giving an account of the affair on the Capitana river, which has been already recorded. The Prince de Galitzin, the Russian Minister, had given 4,000 reals (1,000f.) to the fund for the relief of the wounded and sick of the army of Morocco, and the *Gazette* expresses the thanks of the Queen and Government for this "act of munificence." According to one of the journals the war has already caused an expenditure of 240,000,000 reals (60,000,000f.); another journal says that on the occasion of the Queen's churching, an amnesty to political offenders will probably be granted. A project was on foot for establishing a line of electric cable between Spain and the Philippine Islands.

The Madrid journals of the 12th have arrived. The Bishop of Barcelona had published a violent pastoral letter on the subject of the Papal States. In the course of the pamphlet the prelate says some sharp things of the famous French pamphlet. The *Gazette* publishes a despatch from Morocco, giving additional details of the affair on the Capitana river. The Moors, it appears, attacked the Spanish positions first on the left, and afterwards with great vigour in the centre; but they were driven away in disorder by charges with the bayonet and by the fire of 22 guns; and they were pursued for more than half a league. The Spaniards had two officers and 33 men killed; while 13 officers and 149 men were wounded.

ITALY.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, in commenting on the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the Pope, of which it had only received an extract by telegraph on the 11th, says:—

"We find in that letter the most convincing proof of the care with which the Emperor avoids the violence, sudden resolves, and personal decisions which were so fatal to his uncle, and on the contrary takes his stand on the solid basis of popular initiative and consent, on national tendencies, and the general convictions of Europe. With this course he logically unites the principle of expediency, which facilitates the execution of useful designs; and this is so evident in the present case that the publication of a document of such high authority, so new and so decisive, seems quite natural to every one in Italy, although not previously announced. The joy and confidence caused by this important publication need not, therefore, excite surprise."

THE FOG IN PARIS.—The fog which covered Paris on Thursday night continued with more or less intensity up to Saturday night. Men were placed on the boulevards and in the streets with lighted flambeaux in their hands to prevent collisions between the vehicles. The Protectionists asserted that the fog was a direct importation from England, and the first-fruits of the rumoured commercial treaty. The Parisians were thoroughly astonished at the phenomenon. Only those who knew Paris very well could find their way about the streets, and many were lost for hours.

In consequence of the ravages caused by locusts in the southern parts of Russia last year, the authorities have charged commissions of landowners to devise measures for destroying the prodigious quantities of eggs which these insects deposit.

The Great General and National Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Paris from the 17th to the 23rd of June next, when not only animals, but farming implements and agricultural products from all France, will be admitted.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"Mr. Price, who, at the Cirque, it may be remembered, played the violin so well, while standing on a ladder placed perpendicularly on a platform, and which he at the same time made to move about, has just met with a fatal accident in one of the cities in the centre of France. By a false movement he fell from the ladder, and was killed on the spot."

DISTURBANCES IN COPENHAGEN.—Copenhagen letters of the 11th state that disturbances continued in that capital. On the previous day disorderly crowds had collected and made noisy demonstrations in several streets. When dispersed by the military, they spread about the city shouting as before. A considerable number of persons had been arrested. The *Dagbladet* urges all good citizens to lend their aid in preventing the repetition of these disorderly scenes. According to another journal, the *Flyve-Posten*, politics have something to do with these riotous proceedings, for the assemblages were first formed under the pretext of preventing the arrest of the editor of the *Sandhedsfalken* (Torch of Truth). The most furious shouting, too, always takes place in front of the King's Palace.

THE PRISONER FOR THE GOSPEL IN SPAIN—SENTENCE ON ESCALANTE.—We deeply regret to learn from a correspondent that Escalante has been sentenced to *nine years' penal servitude*. We hope that this intelligence will stimulate the Christians of this country to more earnest prayer, followed up by vigorous and untiring effort, until this iniquitous sentence is reversed. We must add that measures ought to be taken for the relief of Escalante's family, who are in a state of great destitution.—*Record.*

Prince Frederick Haynau, son of the Elector of Hesse, having raised the wind for fast living on bills of exchange to the amount of 110,000 florins, those bills have been protested at Munich, and legal proceedings have issued against the heir-presumptive of a petty German sovereignty.

By the last American mail we learn that a petition has been presented to the New York State Senate to establish in the New York Reformatory a school for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents.

At a fire in New York, caused, it is supposed, by the bursting of a camphine lamp, six persons were either burned or suffocated.

It is said that D. D. Peck, treasurer of the State of Maine, who went into politics from the pulpit, in 1856, and was several years editor of the *Temperance Journal*, is a defaulter to the amount of 100,000 dollars. The State, however, is secured by his bondsmen, one of whom is Neal Dow, the author of the "Maine Law."

A petition to the Legislature to enslave 90,000 free negroes in Maryland is in circulation. A previous petition to the same effect failed.

The families of twelve moral-suasion prohibitionists have been banished from Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.

The first railway locomotive ever constructed in California has just been completed at one of the San Francisco iron foundries.

Two Russian steam corvettes had arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from the Amoor river to October 2. Mr. Collins had arrived down the Amoor with a lot of camels intended for shipment to San Francisco. It was supposed that these Russian corvettes would make a survey of the harbour of San Francisco, and then proceed to Cronstadt *via* New York.

The shipment of gold dust from Victoria, during September, October, and November, amounted to 450,000 dollars.

Christmas was very generally observed in the United States, where it is now fast becoming a holiday as much esteemed as Thanksgiving itself. Judging from the change that has been effected in a quarter of a century in this respect, we shall not be behind England herself as a Christmas-observing country by 1885.—*Letter from Boston.*

FREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.—Among the acts of the Georgia Legislature at its late session was one declaring that free negroes wandering or strolling about, or leading an idle, immoral, or profligate course of life, are hereafter to be deemed and considered as vagrants, and may be indicted as such. In case of conviction they will be sold into slavery for any given time, in the discretion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, not exceeding two years for the first offence; but upon conviction of a second offence they must be sold into perpetual slavery.

A CUBAN SLAVE DEALER.—The slaver captain, Don Eugenio Vinas, has made another—his 84th or 85th—successful voyage to the Coast of Africa. He took on board the Julia, in which vessel he sailed hence some eight or nine months ago, if I remember aright, under Brazilian colours, 1,200 bozales, but 450 of them died on the voyage; the residue were landed about three weeks ago between Cardenas and Sagua le Grande. Twenty-nine more of the bozales died before the cargo was landed. The Spanish authorities, however, made a fine haul, for I hear Don Eugenio paid them above 100,000ds. There was rather a laughable occurrence took place at the place of landing. It seems that some of the parties interested meant to be present, and among them were some friends, who came ashore from the vessel in a launch, with five of the bozales, but on reaching the shore they were all arrested, and had to pay handsomely to go free. The vessel has again sailed, or will shortly do so, for the Coast of Africa, under a new captain and crew sent to her on the 6th instant, as Don Eugenio Vinas never goes back a second time in the same vessel. He was on the wharf last Monday, boasting that after all the money he had to pay in bribes, he had made more than 180,000ds. by the trip, in about eight months, and that he could now afford to take a few months' pleasure in Spain, where he intended to go by the Spanish mail steamer, to sail on the 12th instant. He walked about quite independently, apparently utterly regardless of the general attention his presence caused. —*Havana Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.—America, it would seem, will not be alone in the task of clearing up what Captain M'Clintock's researches have left to be investigated about the gloomy regions of the Pole. Mr. William Parker Snow, who is already known in connexion with Arctic matters, is getting up an expedition, and subscriptions are already flowing in to aid him in his object. He argues, rightly enough, that it is by no means clear that all the members of the crews of the Erebus and Terror are dead. The death of Sir J. Franklin is ascertained beyond all doubt; the loss of certain of his officers is also accounted for; and Captain M'Clintock discovered the remains of three others who had died between Cape Victory and the Great Fish River. This, however, by no means exhausted the list. There landed at Cape Victory, when the abandonment of the ships was determined upon, a hundred and five strong men. Is it proved that they have all perished? Mr. Snow thinks not; and he thinks, moreover, that whatever may be the melancholy satisfaction which the certainty of her husband's fate may bring to Lady Franklin, it is due to the wives of the brave men who still remain to be accounted for that the search should not be abandoned, now that the exact locality of the disaster is ascertained beyond a doubt. It would, indeed, bring shame upon us as a nation, if (to use Mr. Snow's words) "another bold Yankee whaler were to pick up and offer to us, not one of the lately abandoned ships, but a living soul of the Franklin crews, or the full and authentic record of their fate." We have little doubt that, if Mr. Snow succeed in satisfying the public of his fitness for conducting such an expedition, the means will not be wanting.—*The Critic.*

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—Accounts from Yeddo state that the Emperor of Japan, Foeo Tzigo, had fallen ill, and was for some days in rather an alarming state. At the last dates, however, his health had a little improved, and he was considered out of danger. The Emperor is a young man of 22 years of age, very intelligent, and entertaining political and commercial ideas which augur well for the future relations of the country with other Powers.

It is intended to erect a theatre for dramatic performances in the Turkish language, at Taouk-bazar, near the square of Sultan Bavazid, the most central locality of Constantinople. A corps of managers, playwrights, and professional trainers for the native *élevés*, who are to compose the "company," will be brought from Europe, and the whole establishment will be organised on the most approved European system.

A return of the wine shipments from Oporto during the past year shows the total to have been 19,547 pipes, of which 14,530 were to Great Britain, 1,909 to Brazil, 719 to the Hanse Towns, and 424 to th United States.

A short time since, while one of the courts at Melbourne was waiting very patiently for a verdict, the quiet was suddenly broken by a squeaking which, at first soft and low, gradually grew louder and louder, until at length it attracted the attention of all present, and a search was made, which resulted in the discovery of a nest of rats located under the bench. Unfortunately, no terriers were at hand; but some amusement was produced by a remark from a law officer, that although he had often seen a rat in Parliament, it was the first time he had ever met with creatures of a similar stamp in a law court.

AERIAL MESSENGERS.—Mr. Henry Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut, throws out a few suggestions to nautical men on the value of "aerial messengers. "Let every ship," he says, "be provided with an apparatus containing 1,000 feet or so of compressed gas in a metallic receiver, the bulk of which need not be greater than a small cannon; also a couple of miniature balloons of 500 cubic feet capacity. As the balloon is sure to go before the wind, a vessel approaching land, or grounded on a lee shore, will always be in a position to communicate by this contrivance. In the event of a vessel being burnt at sea, or of going down through springing a leak, the aerial messenger might convey the ship's fate and papers in a waterproof bag across the waves until the shore was reached or attention attracted from a passing sail. By filling only two-thirds of the balloon, space would be left for expansion, and the messenger, harnessed to the water by a float, would continue suspended for a considerable time."

THE GREAT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—MEETING ON TUESDAY.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Campbell. There was a goodly attendance of policemen to keep the riotous proprietors in order, and a slip of paper, of which the following is a copy, was distributed at the doors:—

"TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.—GOOD NEWS.

"Campbell is beaten. There is a majority on the right side. Be firm, and victory is certain.

"Tuesday, 17th January, 1860."

The attendance of shareholders was inconsiderable, a circumstance which was explained by an ingenious gentleman present by the fact that many of the country shareholders who attended the last meeting sold a few of their shares in order to enable them to attend, and had thus exhausted their means.

Mr. Yates read the state of the poll on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hawes at the last meeting. It was as follows:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Number of shareholders, 40; number of shares held, 42,822; number of votes, 1,707. Proxies—Number of shareholders, 176; number of shares held, 24,693; number of votes, 2,164. Total—Number of shareholders, 216; number of shares held, 67,515; number of votes, 3,871.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Number of shareholders, 153; number of shares held, 37,355; number of votes, 2,681. Proxies—Number of shareholders, 325: number of shares held, 32,389; number of votes, 2,238. Total—Number of shareholders, 478; number of shares held, 69,744; number of votes, 4,919.

TOTAL.

Noes - - 4,919 | Ayes - - 3,871

Majority against amendment - 1,048

The announcement was received with cheers.

The directors' report was then put from the chair, and agreed to with only one dissentient.

Mr. T. G. Taylor renewed his complaints against the board, which he contended was not composed of practical men. He entered upon a general history of the ship, condemned the conduct of the directors in strong terms, and moved the following resolution:—"That a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the past and present management of the company, the disastrous condition of the affairs of which this meeting has so much reason to deplore; that such committee have access to all the books, papers, and documents of the company, and be at liberty to examine all the officers of the company, and any other person they may think proper; and that such committee report the result of their investigation, with their own suggestions as to future management, to this meeting; which, at its rising, do adjourn to the 7th day of February, for the purpose of receiving the same."

Mr. Pyfinch seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Taylor then proposed the following names as five of the gentlemen who should be on the committee:—the Rev. Wm. Nicholson, Rector of Welford, Berkshire; Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, Mr. Goetzi, Mr. T. G. Taylor, and Captain Bourne.

Mr. Sterling proposed Mr. Hope, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Field, and Mr. Hawes.

After some discussion the following gentlemen were unanimously elected the committee:—Messrs. Nicholson, Goetze, J. R. Croskey, J. G. Taylor, Captain Bourne, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Baker.

The meeting separated after the transaction of some further business.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

The yearly general assembly of the British and Irish Steampacket Company was held at the Company's Office, No. 46, North Wall, on yesterday (Wednesday), the 18th instant, pursuant to advertisement—

JOHN ENNIS, Esq., M.P., in the chair;

When the audited statement of accounts for the year 1859 was submitted to the proprietors, and the following report was read by Mr. Egan, the Secretary:—

"The Directors of the British and Irish Steampacket Company, in laying before the yearly general assembly the audited statement of accounts for 1859, are enabled to congratulate the proprietors on the steadiness of the company's trade, and on the prospect of its continuance. The directors have economised to the best of their ability during the past year, but they expect that the measures which they have taken, with this object in view, will tell more effectually on the operations of the next twelve months. The accounts show, as heretofore, a large outlay for insurance and repairs; likewise a charge for the company's proportion of the loss on the screw-steamer Shamrock, the underwriters of the Dublin Marine Association having promptly paid the amount guaranteed by them under policy of insurance on that vessel, which (happily without loss of life) was wrecked, in common with so many others, on the East coast of England, in one of the terrific gales of November last. For a depreciation; also, a considerable sum has been charged, as in previous years. After these charges, and some others not likely to occur again, there remains a fair balance of profit on the year's trade. For the six months ended the 30th June last, the directors, being empowered to do so, declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and they now, in conclusion, recommend a dividend at the same rate, for the half year ended the 31st of December, 1859, payable on and after the 1st of February next, and, as usual, free of income-tax.

"JOSEPH BOYCE, Chairman of Board.

"18th January, 1860."

Resolutions approving of the report and accounts, and declaring the usual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum free of income-tax, were passed, and Messrs. Edward Atkinson, Charles Toole, and Denis O'Connor were re-elected as auditors for the ensuing year. A ballot for the election of directors was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—John Ennis, M.P., Joseph Boyce, William M. Geoghegan, Robert Gray, B. H. Hartley, George Moffatt, and William Leaf, Esquires.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday—

J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present—Mr. J. Archbold, Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. M. Donohoe, Mr. Thomas Dooley, Mr. O. Speer, and Capt. Darley.

Paupers remaining in the house on the 7th January, 1860, 1,825; admitted during the week, 77; born, 3; discharged, during the week, 58; died, 15; remaining on the 14th inst. 1,832.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS FOR 1860.

The following document has been issued by the board, respecting the regulations to be observed at the forthcoming election of guardians:—

February 25th—Issue of notice of election.

March 5th—Last day for receiving nomination papers, which can be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. on that day.

The last day for receiving statements of claim to vote, and appointment of proxies (6 & 7 Vic., c. 92, 24), so as to be available in this election, will be the 21st February, and in case of contests, the lists of ratepayers making statements are to be made up to that day (art 17).

19th—Day for issuing voting papers, and following day if needful (art. 20.)

21st—Day for collecting voting papers, and 22nd March if necessary (art. 27).

22nd—Time for applying for voting papers, where not duly received by persons entitled, expires (arts. 28, 29).

23rd—Time for delivering to returning-officers voting papers that may not have been duly collected expires (art. 30).

The Chairman handed in the following document, which had been made out for him by the Collector-General:—

"Return showing the assessments of North Dublin Union poor-rate, and the gross collection of each, from the years 1855 to 1859, inclusive:—

"Assessment for 1855, £23,133; gross collection, £21,740; deduct arrears of previous assessments, £2,549; total, £19,191. Ditto for 1856, £32,319; collected, £25,763; add arrears of 1855, £1,553; total, £27,316. Ditto for 1857, £16,632; collected, £13,890; add arrears of 1856, £2,112; do. 1855, £130; total, £15,832. Ditto for 1858, £12,036; collected, £10,208; add arrears of 1857, £1,068; do. 1856, £128; do. 1855, £32; total, £11,436. Ditto for 1859, £11,108; collected, £9620; add arrears of 1858, £674; do. 1857, £70; do. 1856, £30; total, £10,394. Probable amount of collectable rates outstanding at close of 1859, £715."

The board, having merely discharged the ordinary routine business, adjourned.

At a party in Sussex Gardens, on Friday evening, the dress of a young lady who was present took fire. With great coolness of mind she sat down, and, pressing together the ample folds of her dress, which was constructed in the height of the present fashion, she succeeded in stifling the flames, and escaped all further personal injury beyond a slight burn on one of her fingers.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LORD MACAULAY'S UNPUBLISHED HISTORY.—We (*Inverness Courier*) are indebted to a literary friend for the following, which may be fully relied upon:—"There are stories going the round, to the effect that Lord Macaulay's MSS. of the next two volumes of his history are illegible. The fact is, that the fifth volume is quite finished and right. It abounds in interest, chiefly of the Queen Anne period, and of the contents respecting the privileges of the Lords and Commons; with descriptions of the inner life of the country, never before published, or indeed discovered. Volume six is so far advanced as only to need a little arrangement from Lord Macaulay's great friend, Mr. Ellis, who is left his literary executor. Lady Trevelyan is chief executor, almost everything being left to her; and in her hurry preparing to go out to Sir Charles, at Madras, the precious MSS. and other valuables are for the present deposited in Drummond's bank safe—not to be kept there long, I hope."

A portrait of the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery, in Westminster. A portrait of the illustrious James Watt, pondering over his great discovery, has also been acquired by the trustees.—*Athenæum.*

A REPORTER IN CHURCH.—An amusing, though not very decorous scene, took place on Sunday last, at the church of Colton, a little village near Rugeley, in Staffordshire. Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and the Rev. A. Seaton, rector of the parish, have been at war for some time past, and the rector having on former occasions spoken against his opponent from the pulpit, a short-hand writer was sent in last Sunday to report the rev. gentleman's words. The clergyman soon caught sight of the pencil and paper, and protested against the reporter's presence, desiring the churchwarden to remove him. This the churchwarden had no power to do, and the reporter declined to go. The result was that the clergyman broke off the service, and, remarking on the conduct of persons who "can neither enter into the kingdom of Heaven themselves, nor allow other people to enter there," dismissed the congregation.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Francis Edward Hassard.

The insolvent in this matter is a lieutenant in the 5th Lancashire Militia, and his discharge was opposed by Mr. Exham, on the part of Michael Gordon, on the ground of vexatious litigation. It appeared that the original debt contracted by him with Gordon, amounted to £12 10s. for jewellery, and that an action was brought by the latter in one of the superior courts for the recovery of this sum. The defendant pleaded infancy, and to this plea a replication was filed on the part of Gorden, that the goods purchased were "necessaries." Upon this issue the case went for trial before the Lord Chief Baron, and a verdict of £10 was found for the plaintiff, being £2 10s. less than the original demand, the jury considering that so much only of the goods purchased as were covered by their finding were necessaries. The defendant subsequently applied for a new trial, on the ground that the Chief Baron was not entitled to allow the summons and plaint to be amended, as he did on that occasion. The full court ruled that the Chief Baron had acted properly, and refused the application. Judgment was then entered, but it being only for a sum of £10, the plaintiff could not arrest the defendant, and as he had no property on which he could lay seizure, and had refused the payment of the amount, he was compelled to bring an action on this judgment. To this the defendant pleaded *nil taile recordé*. The plaintiff moved to set this plea aside, and the judge before whom the case came decided that it was a frivolous and false plea, in substance and in fact, and accordingly granted the motion. The plaintiff was then arrested for the debt and costs of all these proceedings, and he filed a schedule.

The Insolvent was examined, and he stated that he was a lieutenant in the 5th Lancashire Militia; while stationed with his regiment in Clonmel, the plaintiff, who is a London travelling jeweller, in the habit of going through camps and barracks to sell his wares, was introduced to him by Capt. Holden, in his own rooms; he purchased from him a gold watch chain, and ring, for which he gave him another gold watch, and chain, and his I.O.U. for £12 10s.; he subsequently saw the plaintiff at Aldershot, and Shoreditch; he was served with a summons and plaint for this amount at the Castle yard, while he was stationed there with his regiment; this was done without any previous application having been made to him by the plaintiff, except a friendly communication which he received from him, asking him to meet him at Tuttle's Hotel; this the insolvent did not comply with, as he was engaged on a court of inquiry which was being held at the time; he had offered to give back the jewellery, but the plaintiff refused to take it except he got £5 costs, and retained the original articles given in exchange; he (insolvent) had no property of his own; he was entitled to a reversionary interest which was settled on his wife; he had paid several debts, and would have paid the plaintiff if he was given time; he offered the plaintiff since his arrest £25 in discharge of all debts and costs, but this was refused.

Judge Berwick said if this were an ordinary case of a creditor who had kept his debtor at bay by vexatious proceedings, there was no penalty too severe which he would not visit upon him. This was not such a case; the insolvent was a young and inexperienced man, who had acted imprudently, but this was no reason why a young man entering into such arrangements should not be made pay his liabilities. The only question he had to deal with was the plea put in by the defendant to the plaintiff's cause of action. Under the circumstances, he would remand the case for a fortnight.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re V. D. Hunt.

The insolvent was not opposed by any creditor.

Mr. Levy, on his behalf, addressed a few remarks to the court in explanation of some observations from his lordship.

Judge Berwick said the insolvent had petitioned the court no less than four times. In 1853 he owed £4,400, and in 1857, £638.

The Insolvent said he had been in custody for five weeks on a small detainer of £14. The detaining creditor had not come forward.

Judge Berwick—All I can say is, if any of the persons who oppose this gentleman appeared before me, he would not have got out of jail for twelve months. I think a man should not go on time after time, in this way getting the property of others. If nobody opposes, I must discharge the insolvent. The case is marked by the greatest, recklessness and improvidence. The creditors are all persons in trade and lodging house keepers, whose property he got on a speculation that was would continue for ever. I do not choose to exercise the right of remanding which I have under the act, as the petitioning creditors seem to think—I hope wisely—that my discharging him would be more useful to them. His lordship then discharged the insolvent, observing that in all such cases he would, when it was possible, inflict the punishment which the law allowed.

Mr. Levy said it was right to remark there were portions of the schedule, capable of explanation.

In about half an hour after this, a creditor, named Mulligan, came to oppose the discharge of the insolvent. He said he had directed notice to be given to the parties attending, and he was told that notice had been served. This had not been efficiently done.

Judge Berwick said he regretted he was not able to give the creditor any redress.

Mr. Levy stated that on the occasion of the first insolvency, in 1850, he opposed the insolvent's discharge in Wicklow, and the debts of the parties on whose behalf the opposition was made had since been discharged. During his minority, he had fallen into the hands of usurers. He was now anxious to regain his liberty, in order to look after his property in Tipperary.

Judge Berwick asked where were the proceeds of the sale in the Incumbered Estates Court?

The Insolvent said there had not been any residue left; it was only recently he had been able to make any way in the world; he was for a long time connected with the press, on a first-class London journal.

Judge Berwick said his discharge should stand.

LANDED ESTATES COURT SALE.

(Before Judge Dobbs.)

In the matter of the Estates of the Assignees of James Daly, insolvent, owner; M. Connell and another, petitioners.

Lot 1—Mill premises situate on the west side of the Royal Canal, close to the town of Mullingar, and the mill grounds attaching thereto, held under indenture of lease, 19th September, 1852, for 99 years; subject to a yearly rent of £22 3s.

As the property was about being set up for sale, Mr. Daly, the owner, stated that he had made an application to the Bankruptcy Court to obtain funds to redeem the property, and the matter was pending; and that if the sale were adjourned, he had no doubt but that he would be enabled to redeem the property.

Mr. Gunning, the solicitor having the carriage of the sale, objected to any further adjournment, as the sale had been already twice adjourned. At every stage of the proceedings, when they were endeavouring to raise some money to pay the creditors, Mr. Daly came in with an application for a postponement of the sale. The whole property had been valued at about £20 a year, and £350 or £400 was the utmost that could be realised from it.

Mr. Daly stated he had sworn he would not part with the property for £1,500. There was £6,000 coming to him, and he hoped to be able to pay twenty shillings in the pound. If the property was sold, it would entail destruction on himself and eight children.

One of the Petitioners stated the property was worth nothing like what the insolvent had stated.

Judge Dobbs was of opinion that when parties came into court to sell property, they had a right to do so, and in the present case it was not denied that the creditors had a right to sell and realise the money. It was impossible for him, as judge of the court, in the execution of his duty, to refuse to have the property sold by the creditors, for the purpose of having their debts paid, and, under the circumstances, the sale should be proceeded with.

Mr. Daly, the insolvent, then asked it as a favour that his assignee, a man named Nally, should be allowed to become the purchaser.

Judge Dobbs stated Nally was not there to bid, and the court could not take cognisance of him.

Mr. Daly stated the creditors had no right to the machinery of the mills.

The sale of the property was proceeded with, and Mr. T. D. Clery was declared the purchaser on behalf of the creditors for £400.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Two girls, named Sarah Byrne and Cecilia Whaley, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years, were brought up on remand, charged by Samuel Martin, superintendent in Mr. Reilly's establishment, Henry-street, with stealing therefrom, on the evening of the 10th instant, two rolls of ribbon, the property of Mr. Reilly, and which were valued at 14s. 6d. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, in the first instance, each to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and then to be sent to the reformatory for five years.

THE LONDON STRIKE.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, an appeal of some importance was called on connected with the late builders' strike. It may be recollected that in November last three bricklayers, named Jenkins, Davis, and Stanley, were sentenced to be imprisoned, Jenkins and Stanley for one month, and Davis for 14 days, by Mr. Elliott, at the Lambeth Police Court, for intimidating John Roy, a bricklayer, and attempting to induce him to belong to the society for the protection of the lockouts. The complainant, John Roy, was a bricklayer, and on the 2nd of November last went to work at some new buildings being erected at Peckham by a Mr. Hunt. He was not a member of the society, and on the second day of his working there, after dinner, the defendants attempted to persuade him to join the strike for the assistance of the men on lockout. He refused, and then they called him a —— black, and would not work with him. The consequence was that he was compelled to quit his work, and then he went and complained to the magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court.—Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oppenheim addressed the court at some length for the appellants, contending that it would be sufficient for them to enter into their recognisances, as the strike was at an end.—Mr. Knapp contended otherwise.—Ultimately the Bench confirmed the conviction, with costs, and the prisoners were taken into custody.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES AND SAVINGS BANKS.—We learn from a high official source that it is the intention of the Government, early in the ensuing session, to introduce Bills for the better regulation of life and fire assurance companies and savings banks.—*The Reporter.*

DEATH OF A MISER.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Stepney, on the body of Edward Hales, aged 60 years, a miser, who died from starvation. For many years he had lived alone in the house, which was in a dilapidated condition, with not a pane of glass in the windows. On Wednesday last the neighbours became alarmed at not seeing the deceased, and when the front door was forced open he was discovered in bed dead, and life had been extinct several days. The deceased had money in the funds; and upwards of £100 in cash and notes was found in the wretched apartment.—Verdict, "Died from starvation"—*Manchester Guardian.*

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual banquet of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' of Dublin, in aid of their benevolent fund, took place last evening in the Antient Concert-rooms, Great Brunswick-street, and in every respect was most creditable, to the respectable and influential class of traders represented by the association. The arrangements made by the committee to have the proceedings carried out with the greatest possible *eclat* were most successful, and gratifying to the friends of the institution. The band of the 76th Regiment was present and performed during the evening a variety of pleasing airs. At half-past six o'clock about 230 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, which was served in the best possible style—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. The stewards were indefatigable in their efforts, and efficiently discharged their duties. The vice-chair was filled by Sir James Power, Bart., High Sheriff. Amongst those present were—Sir James Power, High Sheriff; Patrick O'Brien, Esq., M.P; Francis Wm. Brady, Esq.; Dr. Gray, Alderman Curran, Alderman John Reynolds, J. Bagot, Esq.; Andrew Bagot, W. J. Sidney, Esq., Barrister; Michael Carey, Esq., President of the Association; Alderman Moylan, Mr. Carroll, Secretary to the Lord Mayor; Philip Redmond, T.C.; Felix Nugent, Esq.; B. Brady, Esq., Secretary of the Association; Henry Kinsley, Esq., St. Andrew's-street; John M'Gauran, Esq.; Wm. Keatinge Clay, Solicitor; John Nixon, Esq.; John Stevenson, Esq.; Edward Ennis, Esq., Solicitor; H. Maypother, E. L. Wogan, Esq., and E. Broderick, Esq., &c., &c.

The cloth having been removed,

The Secretary (Mr. B. Brady) stated that it devolved upon him to read a few letters of apology which had been sent by some gentlemen who were unable to attend. He would not trespass upon their time by reading those letters at length, but would state that in the entire of them was breathed the warmest feelings of co-operation in the objects of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association. The Secretary then read the following letters out of a number which he had received:—

"Harcourt-street, Jan. 9, 1860.

"Dear Sir,—I am much obliged for the invitation which the committee of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Trade Protection and Benefit Society has been pleased to send me. I must, however, request you to tender my apology to them, as, in consequence of the recent death of a near relative, it will not be in my power to be present at the banquet on the 18th inst.—I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"B. Brady, Esq., 67, William-street."

"4, Merrion-square, Friday.

"Dear Mr. Carey,—I am sincerely obliged by your kind note, and thank the association for their kind remembrance of me. No position could place me above the feeling of respect and gratitude for their uniform kindness. My family arrangements for the week, from the 16th until the 21st, at least, do do not leave me an option of accepting a public invitation, but I trust that in whatever way the association may think I could promote their interest they will at all times frankly communicate, and, so far as I fairly can, I will be happy to meet their views.—Believe me your faithful and obliged,

"JOSEPH NAPIER."

"7, Merrion-square East, Jan. 9, 1860.

"Dear Mr. Carey,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note with a card of invitation to the banquet of the Licensed Retail Grocers' and Vintners' Association on the 18th instant. Will you be good enough to convey my thanks to the committee for their courtesy, and, at the same time, express my regret that other engagements will prevent my being present at the banquet?—Yours, very faithfully,

"J. D. FITZGERALD.

"Mr. Michael Carey, Eglinton Hotel."

"Smithwick-street, Hyde-park, London, Jan. 10, '60.

"Dear Sir,—I have to thank your committee for their card of invitation to the intended banquet on the 18th inst., and to express my great regret that it will not be in my power to attend on that occasion. It gives me sincere pleasure to observe the prosperous progress of your society, owing to the exemplary conduct of its members and the excellent management of its officers. As I observe that the banquet is to be in aid of your benevolent fund, may I beg you will accept the enclosed trifle towards it. With grateful recollections to your society for former services to myself—Believe me, always yours, faithful and obliged,

"VINCENT SCULLY."

The Secretary also read a letter of apology from a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe.

The Chairman then rose and said that the first toast on the list was one which, he was sure, it was only necessary for him to mention to ensure its cordial reception by all true-hearted Irishmen—namely, "The Queen."

The toast was drunk with all the honours. Air—"God Save the Queen."

The next toast was—"Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family."

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

The Chairman next gave—"The Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland."

The toast was drunk with all the honours. Air—"Should auld acquaintance," &c.

The Lord Mayor next proposed—"Our Representatives in Parliament: may they always defend and support the liberties of the people."

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., in responding, said that he came there with no other idea than that of connecting himself with a body from whom, he was free to admit, he derived his present position, humble though it was. He came there as the guest of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' of Dublin, who had honoured him with an invitation, not believing that the representative of a distant district would have been called upon to speak to the toast of the representatives of Ireland generally, but that that duty would have devolved upon his respected friends, the representatives of the metropolis, whom he regretted were unable to attend; but the apologies which had been read from them entirely removed from his mind any impression other than that they were associated with the best interests of the Licensed Grocers and Vintner's Society of Dublin. (Cheers.) He was proud to acknowledge that the humble position which he occupied was mainly derived from his father's connection with the Licensed Grocers and Vintners. (Hear, hear.) He entertained that opinion, and it would be an ignoble thing in him if he were unwilling to acknowledge the fact. (Hear, hear.) They were not assembled that evening for the purpose of expressing any political opinions, but to vindicate the position of the great middle classes of the country; and the strength of the middle classes, to a certain extent, he would say, was mainly centred in the Grocers' and Vintners' Society. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said the next toast on the list was one which he was sure they would respond to with enthusiasm—namely, "Prosperity to the Licensed Grocers' and Vintner's Association of Dublin, coupled with the name of Mr. Michael Carey, President of the Society." He (the Lord Mayor) regretted exceedingly that it had not fallen to abler hands to propose that toast; but he congratulated the citizens of Dublin on seeing so influential a meeting as the present one, which augured unmistakeably for the future success of the association—an association in the well-being of which the citizens of Dublin were vitally interested. (Hear, hear.) He remembered that, some few years ago, it was impossible to pass through the streets of Dublin without encountering riot and tumult issuing from the houses of licensed retailers. But now there was, happily, a different state of things, and a person might walk from one end of the city to the other almost, without encountering anything of the kind—(hear, hear)—upon the contrary, they would find order and decorum in every part of the city; a fact which, he would say, was mainly attributable to the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association. (Cheers.) In every part of the city it was found that the proprietors of licensed houses set their face against intemperance, and the consequence was that the greatest good order and propriety prevailed. (Hear, hear.) When first the police force was established in Dublin, their time was chiefly occupied in arresting persons for drunkenness, but now there were few such cases, a fact which promised well for the prosperity of the city. He felt great pleasure in proposing—"Prosperity to the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association of Dublin, coupling with it the name or Mr. Michael Carey." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Air—"Wreath the bowl."

Mr. Michael Carey, President of the Association, rose to respond on behalf of the society. He said that six years had elapsed since they had the honour of standing in a similar position before the worth and wealth of the great commercial community of the city of Dublin, and they came forward again that evening to render an account of their stewardship. (Cheers.) In taking a retrospective view of the origin of their society, he would direct their attention back some years, when, owing to the course which had been adopted towards the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' of Dublin, each member of the trade might have placed over his door the celebrated words of Dante, "Here no hope enters." (Cheers.) Persecution was heaped upon persecution, and, no matter what might be their respectability or social position, the members of the trade were crushed to the earth by a dominant power that misused the law for their own aggrandisement. (Hear, hear.) When their present association was instituted, they had to contend with almost insurmountable obstacles, but unity of purpose, and unanimity of feeling, and the strength of justice compelled their oppressors to deal fairly by them. (Hear, hear.) In 1855 a law, called Wilson Patton's Law, was brought into operation, by which all public licensed houses in London were compelled to be closed at nine o'clock, to the detriment of the English trader. But the people of England energetically protested against such injustice, and ultimately succeeded in achieving their liberty. (Cheers.) In 1853 Forbes Mackenzie's Act came into operation in Scotland, and in August, 1859, a commission sat in Glasgow to inquire into the effect of its operation, when, from the evidence given, it would appear its operation was productive of the worst results. (Hear, hear.) The President read extracts from evidence adduced at the commission, as to the evil results of the working of the act. There never was a more disgraceful act brought into operation, which had no other effect but thot of increasing drunkenness, irrespective of all law and licence. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he trusted that the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Society of Dublin would extend its influence and increase its usefulness, and not suffer any highest coercion or restriction to be inflicted on the legitimate trader. It was not of the law which they complained, but of its minions—(hear, hear)—and the law, he believed, never intended that any licensed trader should be a prisoner in his own house from 9 o'clock on Sunday morning till 9 o'clock the following morning. He felt great pleasure in returning thanks on behalf of the association. (Cheers.)

Mr. Michael Carey then proposed—"The health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, their chairman."

The toast was drunk with much warmth. Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and observed that he would endeavour to discharge the duties of the office which he then had the honour to fill with as much zeal and as much ability as he was capable of. Although but a few days in office, he had done his utmost to suppress fraud, and he regretted to say that he had several cases before him. He trusted that during his year of office his fellow-citizens would be convinced he had done his utmost for their benefit. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chairman then proposed—"The health of the Corporation of Dublin, coupled with the name of Alderman John Reynolds."

The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Alderman John Reynolds, in responding, said it was unnecessary for him to assure them of his gratitude for their kindness in coupling his name with the toast of the Corporation, of which he was a member for the last fifteen years. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation, although a governing body, had little power, and were it not that a few men of business succeeded the old Corporation, the present one would be, to use a racing phrase "nowhere." They had redeemed the credit of the old Corporation, and at present they had a surplus exceeding £2,000 a year. The Corporation had much improved the condition of the city, particularly as regards the supply of water; and he invited the Licensed Grocers and Vintners to watch anxiously their representatives in the Town Council, to see they faithfully discharged their duties in further improving the condition of the city, and anxiously watching over the interests of those by whom they had been elected. His first duty with reference to the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Society was to offer them his sincere thanks for the honour they had done him, and to say that he was one of those who always admitted with feelings of deep sorrow and unmitigated regret that they were the victims of a police system that was a disgrace to the administration of law, and that such an administration of law was only fit to be applied to a people who had no constitution, or who had no legal right or principle. To his friend Mr. Carey, and the small band around him, was to be attributed the change that had taken place—it was to be attributed to their indomitable perseverence, and the determination they showed that they would not be trampled upon, or be oppressed with impunity; and the result was, that the Licensed Grocers', and Vintners' Association, was every day becoming more influential. (Loud cheers.) As an instance of the good effect of the working of the association, he mentioned that the convictions had against Licensed Vintners' in Dublin, in the year 1852, when the present association was established, amounted to 345, and in six years after the number was but 78. (Cheers.) After some further observations, Alderman Reynolds concluded by returning thanks for the honour paid him.

Alderman Reynolds then proposed "The health of the Vice-Chairman, Sir James Power, Bart.," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir James Power responded.

The Chairman then proposed—"The Press, coupling with it the name of Dr. Gray."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Dr. Gray, in rising to respond, was received with loud cheers. He said that, thanking them for the very handsome manner in which they had received the toast of the press, and for the complimentary manner in which it had been introduced by the Lord Mayor, he felt he had a double duty to perform—to thank them on behalf of his brethren of the press generally, and to thank them for the kindness which they had individually shown to himself. (Hear, hear.) Upon behalf of the press, he trusted that at all times, when the middle classes of the metropolis of Ireland should assemble together the section of the press which he represented should have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit, if not their approval, at least their respect, for integrity and good intentions. (Cheers.) It was not to be supposed that every great public assembly of citizens should feel sympathy with every section of the press, as the press, like other institutions, consisted of its parties and politics. (Hear, hear.) But, speaking on behalf of the institution generally, and for his brethren, for whom he was unwilling to leave one word unsaid that could be said, he hoped that in his dealings heretofore he had acted carefully, candidly, and manfully. (Cheers.) He felt proud at the position occupied by the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association, as an humble exponent of their views, at a time when they were not strong. (Cheers.) And he felt proud that he took a part in giving publicity to their sentiments. (Hear, hear.) Many of the oppressions and asperities of the law, as regarded the trade, had been abolished; but, as had been observed by Mr. Carey—and he (Dr. Gray) would never cease to feel the force of the principle he enunciated—it was not so much of the law itself, or its punishments of, which they complained, but of the minions of the law. (Dr. Gray concluded amidst loud cheers.)

The next toast proposed was—"The health of the Treasurer, Trustees, and Committee of the Grocers' and Vintners' Society." It was warmly received.

Mr. John M'Gauran responded.

The Chairman then proposed—"The Guests of the Evening, coupling with it the name of Mr. Francis William Brady."

The toast was well received.

Mr. Francis W. Brady responded in a lengthy speech.

The following toasts were also drunk and responded to—"The Trade and Commerce of Dublin," coupled with the name of Mr. Bagot; "The Donors of the Society," coupled with the name of Mr. Price; "The Licensed Victuallers of the United Kingdom;" "The Stewards."

The company soon after separated, after spending a most agreeable evening.

ENNIS AND ATHENRY RAILWAY.

On Friday last the Parliamentary deposit of £16,000 for the Ennis and Athenry Railway was made in pursuance of the regulations of the House of Commons, prior to the passing of the bill for the carrying out the work; and we have the further gratifying intelligence to communicate, that the said bill may be expected to become law very early in the session. In making this announcement, the public will now perceive that the operations for commencing the Ennis and Athenry Line is an accomplished fact, that the bill will pass and the line be commenced with all possible speed, and it now remains for the gentry and influential inhabitants of the county of Clare, and particularly our county and borough members (as we know they will), to lend all the aid in their power in furtherance of this important work, which is much required, and which would add so much to the farming and trading interest of the community at large, and to the town of Ennis in particular, opening up, as it would, direct communication through the Midland Railway with Ulster and Leinster, and through Galway with America and Canada. These are advantages which, at this time of day, need no enforcement on the understandings of our shrewed and intelligent townsmen.—*Clare Journal.*

ETON COLLEGE.—The Christmas vacation terminates on Friday next. The lower boys arrived yesterday, the fifth form will arrive to-day (Thursday), the sixth form on Friday, the 20th, when the whole school will have assembled. The extra week's holiday, in consequence of her Majesty's visit to the college, it is expected, will be given at Midsummer. During the recess the stained glass windows on the north side of the chapel have been proceeded with, and new oak doors put up at the western entrance. New wings have been added to the houses of the Revds. W. Carter (lower master), W. B. Marriott, and J. L. Joynes, to afford increased accommodation for the large number of 790 pupils now at Eton. Other important improvements in connection with the college, it is said, will take place during the Midsummer vacation.

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—On Saturday, the express train which leaves Glasgow at 10-30 a.m. ran into, at the Ratho Station, two trucks loaded with whiskey, which were being shunted. Fortunately, the engine driver observed some obstruction on the rails—although the white signal indicated that the line was clear—and was enabled to put on the break and reverse the engine previous to the collision, thus reducing the speed of the train considerably. One of the trucks was propelled forward about a mile along the line. The truck which the engine struck was smashed to pieces, part of the debris was forced forward, the axles being broken. The engine tore up the rails, and along with two or three front carriages were off the line when the train was stopped. The passengers in the front carriages were severely shaken by the collision, and some thrown forward off their seats. No person was, however, seriously injured, except the stoker, who was thrown off the engine, and appeared to have been stupified by the shock, as, when he got up, he ran backward, between the passenger train and a goods train which were standing on the line. The whiskey barrels were smashed and the spirits spilt, a portion of which caught fire with the hot cinders from the engine; smoke was observed issuing from a goods truck that had caught fire, but was speedily extinguished. The collision caused the whiskey to spread like a shower over the engine, which was damaged materially. An engine was brought from Edinburgh, but the train due at 12 o'clock did not arrive in Edinburgh till 1.30 p.m.—*Scotsman.*

FATAL DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—A disease among cattle is now prevalent on the south side of the metropolis. It is known as pleuro-pneumonia, and first made its appearance in this country about 15 years since, causing considerable ravage among stock; but within the last three years it had greatly subsided. It has, however, now reappeared in a virulent form among milch cows, and is making great havoc. Its chief symptom is an affection of the lungs, and the disease is fatal to an extent of 95 per cent. in all cases. It is generally believed to be contagious.—*London Observer.*

BIRTHS.

Greer—January 14, at Conyngham-road, the wife of the Rev. John Robert Greer, of Kildarton, Armagh, of a daughter.

Minchin—January 12, in this city, the lady of George A. F. Minchin, of a son.

Money—November 23, at the Rookery, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Gerard Noel Money, 1st E. B. Fusiliers, of a son.

Musters—January 13, at Oxton, Notts, the wife of John Chaworth Musters, Esq., of Annesley-park, and Colwick Hall, of a son and heir.

Nixon—January 14, at 22, North Frederick-street, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Nixon, of a daughter.

Stevwright—November 20, at Seopree, Central India, the wife of Captain Allen Stevwright, R.A., of a daughter.

Trench, January 12, at the Rectory, Kenmare, the wife of the Rev. J. Edmund Trench, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Casson and Gilbert—January 12, at the Subdeanery Church, Chichester, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester (father of the bride), the Rev George Casson, M.A., rector of Wold, Northamptonshire, to Frances Hutton Long Gilbert, third daughter of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert.

DEATHS.

Brady—January 12, at Brighton, in her 35th year, Sarah Lavender, wife of John Brady, Esq., M.P. Her death was sudden and unexpected.

Coddington—January 14, at Timolin Glebe, in the county of Kildare, the Rev. Latham Coddington, vicar of the parish of Timolin, in the 89th year of his age.

Cope—January 11, at 11, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, Caroline Cope, widow of the late Arthur Walter Cope, Esq., of Drumilly, in the county Armagh.

Freeman—January 15, at Hollywell, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. H. Cottingham, Amelia, relict of Joseph Freeman, Esq., formerly of Castle Corr, in the county of Meath, in the 76th year of her age.

Head—January 13, suddenly, at No. 18, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Samuel J. Head, Esq., Barrister, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Head.

Lonsdale—January 15, at Market Harborough, aged 30, Captain Henry Heywood Lonsdale, late of H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Purser—December 28, at Brooklyn, New York, Mr. John Edward Purser, aged 64 years, formerly of this city.

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David Todson